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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Germany

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Germany was held at the 4th meeting, on 8 May 2018. The delegation of Germany was headed by the Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid, Bärbel Kofler. At its 10th meeting, held on 11 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Germany.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Germany: Democratic Republic of Congo, Kyrgyzstan and United States of America.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Germany:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DEU/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DEU/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DEU/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to Germany through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that Germany was a liberal and pluralistic democracy in which the rule of law was firmly anchored, with developed institutions and civil society. The Basic Law was founded on human rights. The human rights conventions were adhered to by all German courts and by the administration. However, a critical view conducted by external partners was a valuable exercise even for functioning democracies and constitutional States such as Germany.

6. Even if rights were extremely well protected in Germany, there were new developments and challenges. These included racist views and discriminatory attitudes in various sections of German society that had to be counteracted. Racism and hateful views were incompatible with the German legal system and fundamental values. They were unacceptable and would be challenged. The integration of a large number of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers had also given rise to major challenges. Equality between men and women still needed to be fully realized.

7. The universal periodic review process was especially valuable as it provided an opportunity to ascertain the views of other States on what Germany could do better to respect and protect individuals' rights.

8. All governmental ministries as well as the Länder had been involved in the drafting of the National Report. Several exchanges with civil society and with the German Institute for Human Rights had provided valuable impetus in this process.

9. The National Action Plan against Racism, adopted by the Cabinet in 2017, had been expanded to include homophobia and transphobia. The Plan was connected to the Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy.

10. The Government of Germany had strongly condemned the recent anti-Semitic attacks and a Federal Government Commissioner for Jewish Life in Germany and the Fight against Anti-Semitism had been appointed.

11. Refugee movements and migration had grown into a global challenge of an immense magnitude. In this regard, Germany had undertaken broad engagement within the framework of the international cooperation and had put forward concrete proposals in relation to the movement and migration of refugees.

12. The integration of refugees was an ongoing process for society as a whole and brought with it challenges. Integration had been organized in towns, local administrations, workplaces, schools and nurseries, with the participation of citizens.

13. The integration measures were aimed at achieving equal opportunity for all people who were eligible, regardless of their national, ethnic or religious origins.

14. With regard to implementing border controls in a manner consistent with human rights, police situation reports would have to be taken into consideration and in certain sections of the border the controls would focus on certain groups of people or particular means of transport. An individual's features would not be the sole or decisive factor for police measures. The facts had to be objective and verifiable by a court.

15. Although freedom of opinion was vital to free societies, it was not unlimited. For example, German criminal law contained provisions that enabled certain forms of hate speech to be punished.

16. The State had a responsibility to protect its citizens from hate speech However, it was crucial to ensure that freedom of opinion was not impaired in fulfilling this responsibility.

17. The equality of women and girls and thus the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was a high priority for Germany. Many key human rights and gender equality initiatives had been launched for which Germany had received praise from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. However, Germany had some way to go to achieve full gender equality in all spheres. On 12 October 2017, Germany had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Furthermore, additional measures would be undertaken, including further development of support services, a new programme on prevention and a nationwide awareness-raising campaign.

18. In January 2017, Germany had adopted the second action plan on implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security for the period 2017–2020. Germany's efforts had been aimed at prevention, participation and protection, the three main principles of the resolution.

19. Germany was firmly committed to the goals of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and had implemented recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in many areas. Germany was set to report to the Committee in April 2019. In 2015, an independent monitoring office had been established at the German Institute for Human Rights to oversee implementation of the Convention.

20. The governing parties had agreed that the explicit fundamental rights of children would be incorporated into the text of the Basic Law.

21. The protection of children from human trafficking, prostitution and pornography was important to Germany. Identification mechanisms were being put in place to make it easier to identify underage victims of human trafficking/child trafficking and child prostitution.

22. Germany was keen to create a society that welcomed, respected and accepted sexual and gender diversity. In June 2017, marriage was made possible for same-sex partners.

23. In recent years, Germany had intensified its efforts to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Federal Participation Act, which improved the situation for individuals with disabilities, had been developed in line with that Convention,

and the Act on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities had also been amended. Those efforts had been further strengthened by the second national action plan on persons with disabilities.

24. At the international level, Germany had continued to promote human rights in its bilateral relations and in multinational forums, particularly the United Nations. Germany had been a key supporter of OHCHR. The extensive humanitarian engagement undertaken by Germany had led to the implementation of human rights such as the rights to water and sanitation, to education and to housing.

25. The focus of the human rights-based approach in development policy was premised on the structural causes of social exclusion and on poverty, leading to the promotion of the rights of disadvantaged sections of the population. Important pillars of development policy included the empowerment of the population, especially women.

26. Germany was firmly committed to promoting responsible business that would respect human rights in its global supply chains. In that regard, a National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights had been developed. In 2020, a comprehensive report would evaluate the general implementation of the Plan by all stakeholders, including the Government.

27. Germany took specific measures to fulfil its obligation to protect human rights defenders in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

28. During the interactive dialogue, 109 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

29. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concern about structural racial discrimination and about the use of harmful practices against people with disabilities.

30. Viet Nam was encouraged by the initiatives Germany had taken to promote gender equality, particularly the enactment of legislation.

31. Zambia commended Germany for the positive steps it had taken to protect refugees' rights. It expressed concerns about underreporting and low prosecution and conviction rates for gender-based violence cases.

32. Afghanistan valued the inter-State cooperation and development assistance provided by Germany for human rights.

33. Albania commended Germany for ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (the Lanzarote Convention), the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention), and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

34. Algeria commended Germany for its efforts in ensuring birth registration and for the development of the National Action Plan against Racism 2017 and National Plan of Action to implement the Convention on Persons with Disabilities.

35. Andorra shared the concerns of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that the majority of pupils with disabilities were educated in separate institutions for children with special needs.

36. Angola welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan against Racism.

37. Argentina noted the measures that had been taken to combat racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism, and measures to protect migrant and asylum seekers.

38. Armenia welcomed the adoption of action plans to strengthen the rights of children and to combat racism. It noted efforts to assist victims of human trafficking.

39. Australia welcomed the steps taken by Germany since its previous review, including those related to the integration of refugees and the combating of racial discrimination.

40. Austria commended Germany for its engagement with civil society throughout the review process and the positive steps it had taken to implement recommendations from previous reviews.

41. Azerbaijan echoed the call by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent for effective action against the practice of racial profiling by enforcement officials.

42. Bahrain expressed concerns about attacks against Muslims, on mosques, synagogues and religious associations, and on asylum seekers and refugee facilities. It was also concerned by the lack of support for underage human trafficking victims.

43. Belarus noted the adoption of the National Action Plan against Racism and the establishment of a working group to protect children from sexual violence and exploitation.

44. Belgium commended Germany for the efforts it had taken to accommodate refugees and for the publication of a National Action Plan against Racism and discrimination.

45. Benin appreciated the achievements of Germany in protecting human rights, including the rights of women, children and immigrants.

46. Bhutan noted the measures Germany had taken to protect the rights of vulnerable groups including women, children and migrants. It appreciated its increased contribution to development assistance.

47. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the federal programmes in Germany to combat discrimination and forms of hate towards certain groups of people.

48. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the steps Germany had taken to strengthen the foundation for protection of human rights in line with recommendations from the previous review.

49. Botswana commended Germany for developing the National Action Plan against Racism 2017, and for enacting the Transparency on Pay Act, which came into force on 6 July 2017.

50. Brazil noted the attacks against immigrants, refugees and reception centres. It encouraged Germany to prosecute hate crimes and to guarantee birth registration to all children born on its territory, irrespective of the status of their parents.

51. Bulgaria noted efforts to ensure gender equality and to realize the rights of persons with disabilities. It recognized the contribution of Germany as an elected member of the Human Rights Council.

52. Burkina Faso encouraged Germany to continue its efforts to enhance the reintegration of refugees with greater attention given to their right to family reunification.

53. Canada encouraged Germany to take all steps to support the long-term prospects for success of all its residents, citizens and non-citizens alike.

54. Chile urged Germany to continue progress towards the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

55. China noted the achievements made by Germany in protecting human rights. It was concerned about serious racism and xenophobia in Germany.

56. The Congo welcomed the noble initiative taken by Germany in welcoming numerous refugees.

57. Costa Rica expressed concern about the proliferation of racist and xenophobic speech by movements and political parties.

58. Côte d'Ivoire commended Germany for its commitment to human rights protection, as reflected by its implementation of legislative and institutional reforms.

59. Cuba noted concerns that persons of African descent were not officially recognized as a minority group.

60. Cyprus encouraged Germany to enhance further its efforts within the framework of the National Action Plan Against Racism regarding institutional procedures.

61. Czechia welcomed the measures Germany had taken to combat racist activities, particularly as it experienced massive immigration.

62. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was concerned about human rights abuses in some areas of economic, social and cultural life in Germany.

63. Norway commended Germany for its active role in the Human Rights Council and for its efforts to improve gender equality.

64. Ecuador welcomed the action Germany had taken on business and human rights that required corporations to take action that went further than voluntary commitments.

65. Egypt was concerned that hate speech, racism and xenophobia remained widespread in Germany and asked about measures taken to oppose racist speech.

66. Estonia welcomed efforts Germany had taken to expand work on child protection and increased engagement to protect women against violence.

67. Finland welcomed the entry into force in Germany of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

68. France commended Germany for its continued support for human rights, noting the recent appointment of a commissioner for combating anti-Semitism.

69. Gabon welcomed the adoption by Germany of laws and measures to promote respect for the rights of women, children and disabled persons.

70. Georgia welcomed the ratification by Germany of international conventions and noted its ratification of the Istanbul Convention.

71. Ghana commended Germany for its efforts to counter anti-Gypsyism and to accommodate a large number of migrants and refugees.

72. Greece commended Germany for its initiatives undertaken in the area of human rights education.

73. Haiti stated that, by welcoming a large number of refugees, Germany had placed itself as a world leader in human rights protection.

74. Honduras noted the generous efforts and the commitment by Germany in receiving a large number of refugees.

75. Hungary welcomed the measures Germany had taken to realize the rights of persons with disabilities but was concerned that discriminatory stereotyping related to disability persisted.

76. Iceland welcomed the adoption by Germany of legislation to promote transparent wage structures and ensure gender equality in leadership positions.

77. India commended Germany for its gender equality initiatives and its National Action Plan Against Racism 2017.

78. Indonesia welcomed the adoption by Germany of the national action plans on business and human rights in 2016 and to combat racism in 2017.

79. The Islamic Republic of Iran was concerned about the export by Germany of arms to conflict zones and the inadequate protection of religious and ethnic minorities.

80. Iraq welcomed the humanitarian assistance of Germany and its reception of refugees. It noted the cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

81. Ireland welcomed the establishment by Germany of a monitoring office to oversee the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and noted the adoption of legislation to combat human trafficking.

82. Israel commended Germany for its national action plans against racism and human trafficking and its efforts to combat anti-Semitism.

83. In response to questions and comments, the delegation of Germany stated that the National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights contained 50 measures that addressed a range of issues, such as procurement by companies, including those under State ownership. The Interministerial Committee for Business and Human Rights would be responsible for monitoring and implementing the Plan. A number of measures had been introduced to promote equal opportunities and to close the gender pay gap, which included further development of childcare support for parents, the promotion of equal participation of men and women in managerial positions and the introduction of measures to promote pay transparency.

84. The Government had taken initiatives to combat racism and extremism at the federal, lander and municipal levels of governance. Those measures included the allocation of funds and the amendment of legislation to ensure more effective prosecution of racist crimes, racist remarks and hate speech. Furthermore, the Network Enforcement Act, which came into effect on 1 October 2017, had placed an obligation on social networks with more than 2 million registered users in Germany to provide an effective complaints mechanism for specific illegal content and to delete manifestly unlawful content within 24 hours of being reported.

85. Police controls were conducted on the basis of police findings and objective criteria that could be reviewed by courts. That meant that the look of a person could not be the sole factor for performing police measures.

86. In 2017, about 290,000 people had participated in government-financed language and integration courses for the first time. To enable parents to attend the language courses, childcare facilities had been provided. Migration counselling had also been made available for adults.

87. It was important for Germany to work towards a society that accepted, supported and promoted sexual and gender diversity. Following rulings from the Federal Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court of Germany, the Government had intended to introduce into law the option of a third gender. Intersex children were better protected against irreversible and unnecessary medical interventions.

88. Measures had been taken to protect children against sexual violence and exploitation, including a revision of the relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure to offer better protection to children throughout court proceedings. Therapy services for victims had also improved.

89. A national federal cooperation network had been established to assist in the prevention of the exploitation of children, including the coordinated cooperation of youth welfare offices, police and counselling agencies.

90. Democracy and human rights education was part of the curricula at all school levels. Universities also had research priorities and chairs specially dedicated to human rights education and research.

91. In 2018, Germany celebrated 100 years of women's suffrage. However, there had been setbacks in the political participation of women at the federal level.

92. There was a diversified system of assistance for women victims of violence. There were 350 women shelters and more than 40 protective apartments with more than 6,000 spaces that could accommodate about 30,000 people, including the children of victims. There were also 750 specialized agencies for counselling.

93. Italy appreciated the attention given by Germany to human rights education and the efforts to combat racism with the adoption of a new national action plan.

94. Japan commended Germany for its initiatives relating to the rights of women and children and the establishment of a child rights monitoring institution.

95. Kazakhstan expressed concern about the increasing inter-ethnic and interreligious tensions in Germany, as well as the rise in hate speech, xenophobia, Islamophobia and racist discourse.

96. Kenya thanked Germany for its national report on the promotion and protection of human rights.

97. Lebanon valued the commitment of Germany to protecting the rights of its citizens and residents.

98. Libya welcomed the adoption by Germany of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, which addressed the potential harmful effects of business on human rights.

99. Liechtenstein commended Germany for combating violations of rights and basic freedoms worldwide, supporting human rights defenders and ratifying the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

100. Luxembourg commended Germany for its efforts to combat extremism through preventive initiatives and for introducing same-sex marriages.

101. Madagascar regretted the unwillingness of Germany to adopt legislation to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance.

102. Malaysia commended Germany for ensuring that the rule of law and human rights were embedded within its national policies and programmes.

103. Maldives commended Germany for its efforts to protect women and children from violence and abuse by ratifying relevant Council of Europe conventions.

104. Mali welcomed the ratification by Germany of Council or Europe conventions relating to violence against women, domestic violence and child protection, and of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

105. Mauritania encouraged Germany to continue strengthening measures to improve the integration of ethnic minorities into the labour market.

106. Mexico noted the hosting of a large number of refugees by Germany and its promotion of integration.

107. Mongolia commended Germany for ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption and for its commitment to promoting gender equality.

108. Montenegro applauded Germany for receiving high numbers of asylum seekers and refugees and for ratifying the Lanzarote Convention and Istanbul Convention.

109. Morocco noted the adoption by Germany of plans of action relating to persons with disabilities, equality and protection from sexual violations.

110. Myanmar expressed concern about alleged violations and abuses in business and trade in Germany that had an impact on the full enjoyment of human rights.

111. Namibia commended Germany for its human rights-related legislative and institutional initiatives undertaken since the previous review.

112. Nepal welcomed the initiatives that had been undertaken by Germany to advance living standards, ensure gender equality and combat discrimination.

113. The Netherlands welcomed the importance given by Germany to anti-discrimination based on sexual orientation and noted the adoption of legislation allowing for same-sex marriages.

114. Nigeria commended Germany for ensuring that police powers were in compliance to human rights, especially concerning racism and discrimination issues.

115. Denmark commended Germany for the progress achieved towards strengthening its national human rights institutions.

116. Pakistan stated the issue of ethnic and racial profiling by the German police and discrimination against Muslim women should be addressed.

117. Paraguay commended Germany for its law on the equal participation of women and men and for expanding childcare services.

118. Peru acknowledged the leadership of Germany in welcoming asylum seekers and migrants, which was an example of its commitment to human rights.

119. The Philippines was concerned that migrants in irregular situations in Germany had limited access to basic social services.

120. Poland welcomed the implementation by Germany of legislative measures that provide for independent judicial supervision over decisions by the Youth Welfare Offices.

121. Portugal welcomed the amendment by Germany to section 46 of its Criminal Code requiring the consideration of racist motivation as specific aggravating circumstance.

122. Qatar commanded Germany for efforts taken in combating human trafficking and its implementation of National Action Plans against Racism and on Business and Human Rights.

123. The Republic of Korea encouraged Germany to continue its efforts to expedite the social inclusion of migrant people and to consolidate its social integrity.

124. The Republic of Moldova commended the efforts of Germany directed towards combating discrimination, preventing all forms of extremism and promoting democracy.

125. Romania commended Germany for its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights at the national and international levels.

126. The Russian Federation noted with regret the high levels of ethnic and religious intolerance and the anti-Semitic and anti-immigrant sentiments in Germany. Many of those acts had not been reflected in the statistics as extremist acts.

127. Rwanda encouraged Germany to adopt more proactive measures to combat racial discrimination, including through implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism.

128. Senegal commended Germany for policies aiming at a better protection of political, economic, social and cultural rights.

129. Serbia stated that Germany had played an important role in the creation of human rights standards within the United Nations system.

130. Slovakia noted the attention given by Germany to the protection of journalists, including its support for the establishment of a Special Representative for the Safety of Journalists.

131. Slovenia acknowledged efforts made by Germany in the area of equal opportunities for women, but noted the significant decrease in the number of women members of parliament.

132. South Africa commended Germany on its welcoming approach to migrants and refugees and its efforts to promote diversity and integration while addressing social tensions.

133. Spain commended Germany for its ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

134. Sri Lanka commended Germany for its efforts to address trafficking and exploitation of children and young people.

135. The State of Palestine commended Germany for its commitment to promote human rights and welcomed the efforts to combat discrimination and extremism.

136. The Sudan appreciated the efforts of Germany to promote human rights and to implement the recommendations from the previous review.

137. Sweden thanked Germany for its comprehensive report and presentation.

138. Switzerland commended Germany for its adoption of the 2016 National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

139. The Syrian Arab Republic expressed concern about racially motivated crimes, discrimination, and stigmatization of foreigners in Germany.

140. Thailand commended Germany for promoting the rights of migrants, yet was concerned with the growing racism and xenophobia sentiments.

141. Togo welcomed the measures taken by Germany to protect human rights, particularly the adoption of a plan of action to combat racism.

142. Tunisia welcomed the steps taken by Germany to develop the human rights system and the legislative and institutional framework through the ratification of several international conventions.

143. Turkey noted with appreciation the leading role of Germany in addressing the refugee crisis in Europe.

144. Ukraine noted the implementation by Germany of recommendations from the previous review. It commended Germany for its comprehensive approach in combating discrimination.

145. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encouraged Germany to adopt legislation to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

146. The United States of America expressed concern about reports of anti-Semitic acts and violence against Muslims and immigrants.

147. Uruguay welcomed the special attention given by Germany to combating discrimination and extremism, to the empowerment of women and to gender equality.

148. In response to further questions and comments, the delegation of Germany stated that Germany was in the process of drafting legislation on the return to fulltime employment for women after maternal leave. Germany would also seek to ratify ILO Convention No. 169 and the Optional Protocol on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

149. The implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism had commenced.

150. In relation to integration, research and measures would be intensified to monitor integration and to expose both successes and shortcomings of the integration strategy.

151. Following the crimes committed by the National Socialist Underground, the definition of politically motivated crimes had been revised to take into account the perspective of victims. A total of 11 thematic fields were now in use to categorize hate crimes.

152. The delegation stated that it was the goal of the Federal Government to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the job market and in schools.

153. Germany was working towards a comprehensive approach to addressing climate change in collaboration with United Nations agencies and other countries.

154. The delegation thanked States for their recommendations.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

155. **The following recommendations will be examined by Germany, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

155.1 **Ratify the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Algeria) (Egypt) (Honduras) (Philippines) (Senegal) (Zambia);**

155.2 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Azerbaijan) (Chile) (Uruguay);**

155.3 **Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**

155.4 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Italy);**

155.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro) (Zambia) (Spain);**

155.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including accepting the competence of the Committee as regards the inquiry procedure (Finland);**

155.7 **Ratify Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 2000 (Ukraine) (Mali);**

155.8 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Denmark);**

155.9 **Ratify the 2014 ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

155.10 **Continue the leadership role in setting good practices, particularly in its cooperation with Human Rights mechanisms and institutions, and continue its efforts in promoting responsible business conduct in respecting human rights through its National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and in fostering greater involvement of women in promoting peace and security (Bhutan);**

155.11 **Pay particular attention to those recommendations made by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent that have yet to be taken into account (Congo);**

155.12 **Continue to engage with the Human Rights Council and its mechanism (Myanmar);**

155.13 **Adopt a fully open selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

155.14 **Harmonize arms export control legislation in line with provisions of the Arms Trade Treaty and the Council of the European Union Common Position, and ensure that, before export licenses are granted, comprehensive and transparent assessments are conducted of the impact that the misuse of small arms and light weapons would have on women, including those living in conflict zones (Albania);**

155.15 **Adjust national legislation and policies and practices with the provisions of article 7, paragraph 4, of the Arms Trade Treaty (Costa Rica);**

155.16 **Strengthen the assessment of the human rights impact of the arms export licensing system to prevent them from being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children (Peru);**

155.17 **Strengthen legislation on corporate human rights abuses of transnational companies registered or domiciled in Germany, especially when operating abroad (Brazil);**

155.18 **Strengthen oversight over German companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, which there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);**

155.19 **Investigate the activities of corporations, particularly when those activities adversely affect human rights (Sudan);**

155.20 **Adhere to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights initiative, a multi-stakeholder body specific to the extractive industry and implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Switzerland);**

155.21 **Intensify existing oversight over the implementation of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights adopted by the Federal Government (Georgia);**

155.22 **Facilitate effective oversight over the implementation of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights adopted by the Federal Government (Kenya);**

155.23 **Expand its National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights to increase the focus on in-country due diligence issues, such as black market labour exploitation in the construction sector (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

155.24 **Strengthen its national policy to promote cooperate social responsibility and to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Myanmar);**

155.25 **Expedite the establishment of the grievance mechanisms provided for in the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (South Africa);**

155.26 **Expand the mandate of the German Institute for Human Rights to include the receipt of complaints of human rights violations (Denmark);**

155.27 **Expand the mandate of the German Institute for Human Rights to include reception of complaints of violations of human rights against agents of the State (Philippines);**

155.28 **Empower the Human Rights Institute to receive complaints of human rights violations (Mali);**

155.29 **Consider the establishment or strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with elements arising from good practices identified by OHCHR (Portugal);**

155.30 **Consider the establishment of a national coordination mechanism for the preparation of reports, follow-up and implementation of recommendations, in line with the elements of the 2016 OHCHR guide on national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Uruguay);**

155.31 **Establish a Permanent National Follow-up and Implementing Mechanism for the received recommendations from different human rights mechanisms and continue to support the strengthening of human rights institutions in its framework of cooperation policy, particularly assigning resources to strengthen the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (Paraguay);**

155.32 **Continue to extend development assistance, including for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Nepal);**

155.33 **Continue to promote the integration of employees with an immigration background into the criminal police (Angola);**

155.34 **Eliminate discriminatory legislation and practices in health-care and education systems and in the labour market that discriminate and marginalize migrants and minorities and other specific groups in need of protection (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

155.35 **Continue efforts in the promotion of gender equality (Viet Nam);**

155.36 Consider formulating a comprehensive plan of action to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Slovenia);

155.37 Continue to work towards enhancing gender equality and women's political and economic empowerment (Iceland);

155.38 Continue efforts to promote gender equality, particularly with regard to leadership positions, including by implementing the goal of equal participation of men and women in management positions in the civil service by 2025 (France);

155.39 Take further measures to strengthen its efforts in achieving gender equality, particularly in the field of labour (Mongolia);

155.40 Continue measures for gender equality in decision-making and to combat domestic and gender-based violence against women (Nepal);

155.41 Strengthen measures to promote gender equality, particularly with regard to the underrepresentation of women in political decision-making positions, eliminating the gender wage gap and ensuring women and men have equal opportunities in the labour market (Rwanda);

155.42 Continue efforts to promote gender equality especially in employment to guarantee the close of wage gap (Tunisia);

155.43 Consider adopting a comprehensive national gender equality strategy or plan to address the structural factors perpetuating gender inequalities in all aspects (Namibia);

155.44 Increases public awareness of the existence and purpose of the General Equal Treatment Act, and ensures its full implementation (Norway);

155.45 Realize substantive gender equality, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, throughout the process of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Hungary);

155.46 Strengthen measures to implement the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (South Africa);

155.47 Promote the Equal Opportunities Action Plan, as provided for in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Angola);

155.48 Develop a comprehensive national action plan to promote gender equality, including to address intersecting forms of discrimination, ensuring its effective monitoring through concrete targets and indicators and the identification of pertinent accountability mechanisms where remaining gaps for equality prevail (Finland);

155.49 Address the absence of a comprehensive national gender equality strategy, policy or action plan that tackles the structural factors perpetuating gender inequalities (Albania);

155.50 Adopt a national gender equality strategy that includes concrete and effective measures, to eliminate the structural factors perpetuating inequality and gender-based violence in society (Honduras);

155.51 Accelerate the achievement of substantive gender equality, including measures to promote equal representation of men and women in decision-making positions (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

155.52 Enhance measures to effectively and comprehensively combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially through education that promotes respects for cultural diversity, identity, social harmony and social inclusion from young ages (Thailand);

155.53 **Strengthen the capacity and the independence of the federal anti-discrimination agency to allow it to conduct investigations into complaints of discriminations, in particular relating to race, and to engage prosecutions (Togo);**

155.54 **Broaden the focus of the fight against racism, including the condemnation of all cases of hate speech, as well as the possibility of revising the General Law of Equal Treatment, to ensure effective protection against discrimination (Spain);**

155.55 **Increase efforts and use all possible means to counter all acts of racism (State of Palestine);**

155.56 **Increase effort to eradicate incitement to hatred, racism, xenophobia, homophobia and transphobia, condemning discourses that motivate intolerance and crimes based on prejudice (Uruguay);**

155.57 **Take effective measures to counter xenophobia, intolerance and Islamophobia (Turkey);**

155.58 **Take all measures necessary to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and Islamophobia all over the country (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

155.59 **Take measures to ensure the fight xenophobia (Sudan);**

155.60 **Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against foreigners and to prevent racial discrimination and hate speech (Tunisia);**

155.61 **Designate an institution, such as the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency, with a mandate to receive and investigate complaints on hate crimes (Turkey);**

155.62 **Enhance reporting and recording mechanisms and procedures on hate crimes, improve data collection systems for statistics and regularly publicize such information (Turkey);**

155.63 **Publish transparent and accessible statistics on extremist crimes (Russian Federation);**

155.64 **Continue to promote the efforts to eliminate racial discrimination (Iraq);**

155.65 **Step up efforts to combat hate speech in the media and manifestations of ethnic and religious discrimination, and introduce criminal liability for the dissemination of racist and neo-Nazi ideology (Russian Federation);**

155.66 **Sustain and scale up its efforts in combating racism and discrimination in all its forms (Nigeria);**

155.67 **Intensify its efforts to combat and contain the rise of racism, strongly condemning racist statements made by political leaders, authorities and public figures and punishing those responsible (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

155.68 **Implement measures to prevent, investigate and sanction hate speech and participation in racist activities by parliamentarians and politicians, in line with the recommendations of the Commissioner of the Council of Europe (Mexico);**

155.69 **Continue to pursue action against hate speech and racist propaganda, and raise awareness of these at the federal and Länder levels (Ireland);**

155.70 **Institute measures to counter and stem the tide of racism, in particular by strongly condemning all racist statements by public authorities, political leaders and public figures, including through the institution of criminal proceedings (Ghana);**

155.71 **Strengthen measures to combat the resurgence of racist and xenophobic speech, including by the investigation and prosecution of such cases (Ecuador);**

155.72 **Strengthen its efforts to fight racism, including by enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute racially motivated crimes (Rwanda);**

155.73 **Continue efforts to combat Islamophobia, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Libya);**

155.74 **Take effective and rapid measures to combat hate speech, Islamophobia and racist aggressive acts, which are widespread in society, and commit to remedying their long-term effects (Egypt);**

155.75 **Intensify efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and to prevent racist or xenophobic hate speech, especially against Muslims, immigrants and refugees (Qatar);**

155.76 **Ensure that all forms of discriminatory practice are prohibited and sanctioned under a solid legislative framework (Madagascar);**

155.77 **Harmonize its domestic legislation with international standards on human rights, introducing a definition of racial discrimination in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Honduras);**

155.78 **Adopt legislation to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, with a particular focus on eliminating the practice of racial profiling by federal and State law enforcement officials (Azerbaijan);**

155.79 **Develop and strengthen the efficiency of the legal framework on racial discrimination and xenophobia (Lebanon);**

155.80 **Prohibit discriminatory racial profiling and ensure effective implementation of independent internal complaint mechanism (India);**

155.81 **Take concrete steps to stop ethnic or religious profiling by its law enforcement officials (Pakistan);**

155.82 **Introduce legislative guarantees and law enforcement mechanisms to rule out racial profiling (Russian Federation);**

155.83 **Amend relevant legislation at the national and provincial levels to outlaw racial profiling (South Africa);**

155.84 **Establish adequate legal safeguards to prevent racial profiling (Syrian Arab Republic);**

155.85 **Strengthen practical measures to investigate any act of racial discrimination (Belarus);**

155.86 **Take the measures necessary to investigate acts of violence and discrimination in relation to anti-Semitism and Islamophobia and punish the perpetrators of such acts (Argentina);**

155.87 **Continue the policy of combating racism, ensuring that racist and xenophobic speech is subjected to investigation and, where appropriate, prosecution and conviction, with appropriate sanctions (Côte d'Ivoire);**

155.88 **Implement the National Action Plan against Racism, with a focus on eliminating structural racial discrimination in all spheres (Kenya);**

155.89 **Effectively implement the National Action Plan against Racism (Malaysia);**

155.90 **Take measures for effective implementation of the National Action Plan against Racism, with a view to eliminate racial/ethnic discrimination in all spheres (Pakistan);**

155.91 **Ensure that the National Action Plan against Racism is fully implemented with a view to eliminate structural and institutional racial discrimination, including those against people of African descent (Namibia);**

155.92 **Continue to combat racial discrimination at the workplace and in daily life in the light of the updated National Action Plan against Racism (Romania);**

155.93 **Continue to strengthen efforts to counteract racist and discriminatory attitudes towards foreigners and to promote better career prospects for migrants (Czechia);**

155.94 **Combat more decisively and contain the rise of racism, in particular by strongly condemning all racist statements made by political leaders, authorities and public figures (Cuba);**

155.95 **Impose strong and dissuasive disciplinary measures against those who use hate speech and participate in racist activities, including criminal justice measures (Cuba);**

155.96 **Implement comprehensive training and awareness-raising on the elimination of racial discrimination for police, judicial and administrative authorities (Honduras);**

155.97 **Establish compulsory training for police officers on their role in combating racism and racial discrimination (Belgium);**

155.98 **Ensure that all police and other law enforcement authorities are trained in combating and protecting everyone against racism and discrimination (Philippines);**

155.99 **Continue with actions and initiatives in relation to combating racism, preventing all forms of extremism and on the protection and integration of refugees and other migrants (Benin);**

155.100 **Expedite the implementation of programmes to counter extremist attitudes and behaviour (South Africa);**

155.101 **Continue the fight against discrimination, racism and racial prejudice in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

155.102 **Intensify efforts to prevent and punish all forms of racial discrimination, through awareness-raising campaigns in a cross-cutting manner at all levels of society (Chile);**

155.103 **Take effective legislative and administrative measures to prevent and fight against words and deeds constituting racism and xenophobia (China);**

155.104 **Intensively fight against actions that spread racially discriminatory or hate speech through the media and the Internet (China);**

155.105 **Continue to take concrete measures to combat discriminatory practices, xenophobia and violence with national, racial, ethnic or religious motivation (Costa Rica);**

155.106 **Take further steps to prevent the recurrence of neo-Nazism and criminalize any acts that distort history and instigate racism and xenophobia (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

155.107 **Intensify measures to prevent racism against people of African descent (Botswana);**

155.108 **Continue to promote preventative measures against extremist attitudes and behaviour in Germany (Botswana);**

155.109 **Continue supporting projects to reduce discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and working for the protection and recognition of sexual diversity (Greece);**

155.110 **Continue efforts aimed at combating discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, including by ensuring resources for the autonomy of the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency and by strengthening anti-discrimination laws (Netherlands);**

155.111 **Further enhance the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons from discrimination and violence domestically by introducing a third gender category for people who do not identify as either male or female or who are born with an ambiguous sexual anatomy (Australia);**

155.112 **Adopt measures for the protection of the fundamental rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and update the care guide in the health sector, ensuring the inclusion of the rights of trans people (Uruguay);**

155.113 **Consider introducing in legislation a third gender option for intersex and non-binary trans people based on self-determination (Israel);**

155.114 **Set up a national compensation fund for transsexual persons who were coerced into sterilization or unwanted gender reassignment treatment in the years 1981–2011 (Sweden);**

155.115 **Seek collaboration with countries committed to fight corruption (Nigeria);**

155.116 **Continue to strengthen international cooperation in addressing climate change and its impacts for the promotion and protection of human rights (Viet Nam);**

155.117 **Continue to better explore renewable sources of energy (solar, wind and hydroelectric power) to reduce greenhouse gases emissions (Senegal);**

155.118 **Review the national reforms on terrorism to ensure their full adherence to international standards, considering the possibility of inviting the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism to visit the country (Mexico);**

155.119 **Continue efforts to combat terrorism and to prevent all forms of extremism (Morocco);**

155.120 **Continue with its efforts in the global fight against terrorism (Nigeria);**

155.121 **Continue to ensure that no individuals are exposed to the danger of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment when extradited or deported (Ireland);**

155.122 **Create an independent mechanism to investigate torture and abuse by the police (Sudan);**

155.123 **Continue awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of reporting of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, and ensure that all reported cases are effectively investigated and perpetrators duly prosecuted (Montenegro);**

155.124 **Provide specialized training to prosecutors and judges and key actors in the criminal justice system in identifying and characterizing racist hate crimes and on how to deal with racist offences, in the light of the amendment to the Penal Code (Bahrain);**

155.125 **Systemize human rights education and training for professionals, including judiciary, police and medical staff (Georgia);**

155.126 **Ensure independent, impartial and effective investigations and prosecutions in cases of alleged police violence (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

155.127 **Take further steps to ensure that cases of gender-based violence are reported and properly prosecuted (Israel);**

155.128 **Ensure effective access to justice, due process and fair mechanisms for the reparation for asylum seekers and refugees, in accordance with international human rights and refugee law (Ecuador);**

155.129 **Designate an independent and impartial institution to undertake a comprehensive study on the implementation of recommendations of committees of inquiry established by the Bundestag and some state parliaments to investigate the murders committed by the National Socialist Underground (Turkey);**

155.130 **Ensure that preventive detention should be used as a measure of last resort and periodically reviewed by an independent body (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

155.131 **Ensure cooperation between national preventive mechanisms with the other mechanisms that monitor places of detention in order to ensure possible synergies, including in the context of monitoring houses for the elderly (Ghana);**

155.132 **Prohibit the use of methods of physical and chemical immobilization and compensate the victims of such practices (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

155.133 **Ensure that freedom of religion or belief is fully respected (Brazil);**

155.134 **Strengthen measures to prevent any irrational restrictions on the exercise of freedom of religion or belief (Malaysia);**

155.135 **Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat intolerance towards Muslims (Maldives);**

155.136 **Strengthen measures to ensure the protection of freedom of religion and eliminate racial discrimination, racial profiling, xenophobia, Islamophobia and related intolerance in all spheres (Indonesia);**

155.137 **Intensify its efforts to prevent and effectively combat all manifestations of intolerance and incitement to hatred with a view of safeguarding peaceful interfaith and interethnic relations among groups (Kazakhstan);**

155.138 **Continue efforts to safeguard interfaith relations and counteract anti-Semitism and other forms of racial discrimination (Australia);**

155.139 **Continue further steps to improve relations between the ethnic, cultural and religious groups in the society and to address race related crimes at all levels (Sri Lanka);**

155.140 **Ensure that the same rights persons have offline are also protected online (United States of America);**

155.141 **Observe carefully the effects of the Network Enforcement Act to ensure that the right to freedom of speech is not infringed upon in the process of combating online hate speech (Netherlands);**

155.142 **Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);**

155.143 **Promote youth participation in political processes by actively supporting the work of youth organizations and including them as partners in the process (Portugal);**

155.144 **Continue to promote youth participation in political processes by actively supporting the work of youth organizations and including them as a partner in the process (Greece);**

155.145 **Continue to promote youth participation in political processes by actively supporting the work of youth organizations and including them as partners in policymaking (Republic of Moldova);**

155.146 **Continue efforts to increase the number of women in political decision-making positions, particularly at the municipal level, and in leadership positions in all other spheres (Gabon);**

155.147 **Lower the voting age to the age of 16 in all voting processes to ensure political participation of young people (Austria);**

155.148 **Take further measures to enhance the transparency of the financing of political parties and election campaigns (Liechtenstein);**

155.149 **Continue measures to combat human trafficking (India);**

155.150 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Tunisia);**

155.151 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, ensure the rights of victims and provide protection and assistance to them (Qatar);**

155.152 **Continue the endeavours aimed at guaranteeing the adequate protection and assistance for potential and existing victims of human trafficking in minors (Romania);**

155.153 **Reinforce measures combating human trafficking in minors so that the root causes of child prostitution and child pornography can be identified and tackled (Poland);**

155.154 **Invest additional efforts in preventing child pornography and child prostitution (Serbia);**

155.155 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, especially of women and children (Morocco);**

155.156 **Ensure human traffickers are prosecuted for "trafficking" and sentence those convicted with punishments reflecting the severity of the crime; and institute a public awareness campaign about forced labour, to include the protections available for victims (United States of America);**

155.157 **Further sensitize authorities at all levels — federal, regional and municipal — with a view to recognizing and identifying cases of trafficking and exploitation of children, and enhance ways and means to guarantee adequate protection for, and comprehensive assistance to, the victims (Austria);**

155.158 **Establish a human rights-based approach to combating human trafficking, with the rights of victims being the centre of all relevant measures (Bahrain);**

155.159 **Establish a human rights-based approach to combating human trafficking, with the rights of victims being the centre of all relevant measures (Hungary);**

155.160 **Establish a human rights-based approach to combating human trafficking, for instance by providing nationwide support systems especially for the under-aged by taking measures, which include establishing a national identification and referral mechanism to enable victims to obtain residence permits and to access rights attached thereto (Kenya);**

155.161 **Continue efforts to rehabilitate victims of trafficking (Lebanon);**

155.162 **Strengthen its policy to counter child trafficking through concrete measures in the framework of the implementation of concepts developed at the national level and in international cooperation in this area (Belarus);**

155.163 **Continue strengthening efforts against trafficking in human beings and enhancing the protection of its victims (Bulgaria);**

155.164 **Ensure proportionality in all the cases in which measures on surveillance and exchange of personal data between the authorities are undertaken, as well as necessity, in order to always achieve legitimate and legal objectives (Spain);**

155.165 **Take further appropriate action to fully end the surveillance of individuals domestically or in collusion with foreign entities, which violates particularly the right to privacy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

155.166 **Provide protection to the family, as it is the natural and fundamental group unit of society (Egypt);**

155.167 **Recognize under family law unmarried couples in established relationships, both opposite-sex and same-sex (Canada);**

155.168 **Strengthen the efforts to eliminate the gender wage gap and ensure that women and men have equal opportunities in the labour market (Zambia);**

155.169 **End discrimination against women with regard to salaries and wages (Egypt);**

155.170 **Reduce the wage gap between men and women (Iraq);**

155.171 **Continue implementation of the Act to promote "Transparency of Wage Structures", through concrete practical steps (Sri Lanka);**

155.172 **Extend the right to return to full-time employment after maternity or paternity leave (Sweden);**

155.173 **Take measures to facilitate access to the labour market for persons of foreign, non-European Union origin, particularly women (Pakistan);**

155.174 **Continue to introduce and implement measures to reduce the gender pay gap and strengthen the representation of women in leadership positions (Australia);**

155.175 **Undertake further initiatives to reduce the gender-specific income gap (Cyprus);**

155.176 **Accelerate efforts to provide women and men with equal opportunities in the labour market, for example by improving the availability and affordability of childcare (Norway);**

155.177 **Promote protection policies for peasants, mainly young people and women, taking into account the diversity of rural regions ahead of the challenges they face (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

155.178 **Take further steps to extend welfare services and provide assistance to all persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);**

155.179 **Take into consideration the demands of all stakeholders, in order to establish a national plan to reduce growing wealth inequality (Haiti);**

155.180 **Further enhance efforts to address the issue of social and economic disparity between those living in poverty and high-income segments of the population (Malaysia);**

155.181 **Strengthen social care for single female-headed households (Republic of Korea);**

155.182 **Promote sexual and reproductive health and rights, including by removing barriers to safe and legal abortion services and post-abortion care (Canada);**

155.183 **Prohibit arbitrary resort to the use of physical and chemical restraints, solitary confinement and other harmful practices on persons with psychosocial disabilities in institutions and on elderly people in residential care centres (Portugal);**

155.184 **Review paragraph 219a of the penal code, prohibiting information about and advertising on abortion, which, in practice, restricts the prospects for women to undergo an abortion if she so wishes (Sweden);**

155.185 **Evaluate the implementation of human rights education in the Länder (Andorra);**

155.186 **Continue efforts to make human rights education an educational goal in the school curriculum (Luxembourg);**

155.187 **Continue efforts to strengthen awareness-raising programmes, including for promoting human rights education (Japan);**

155.188 **Facilitate the integration of disabled pupils in schools, and enact legislation that would ensure children with disabilities are admitted in schools (Andorra);**

155.189 **Take the measures necessary to address the inequalities that are inherent to the German education system, which, according to the United Nations, perpetuate social inequalities, in follow-up to the recommendation in paragraph 76 of the report of the Working Group on its first cycle and recommendations in paragraphs 124.116 and 124.190 of the report on its second cycle (Haiti);**

155.190 **Ensure equal access to education and take effective measures to eliminate structural obstacles in the education system for students with migrant backgrounds, taking into account observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Turkey);**

155.191 **Scale down segregated special needs schools to facilitate the inclusion of persons with disabilities and ensure that the laws and policies uphold the duty of mainstream schools to enrol children with disabilities (Hungary);**

155.192 **Implement additional measures to protect women against violence and gender-based discrimination, including by promoting security staff training on gender issues and countering negative images and stereotyped portrayals of ethnic minority women (Czechia);**

155.193 **Take concrete measures to sensitize the public and the law enforcement officers on the necessity to report and follow up on acts of gender violence, notably female genital mutilation (Belgium);**

155.194 **Take measures to prevent gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and other harmful practices, including through awareness-raising campaigns, to provide services to victims, and to bring perpetrators to justice (Estonia);**

155.195 **Continue efforts to strengthen measures for eliminating violence against women (Japan);**

155.196 **Grant the right to residence to foreign women independently to that of their husbands so that victims of domestic violence can report without the fear of being affected (Paraguay);**

155.197 **Strengthen efforts to eradicate domestic violence and to support victims, especially foreign women (Peru);**

155.198 **Ensure that the Criminal Code protects all children under the age of 18 from all violations, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Namibia);**

155.199 **Continue to implement policies designed to protect the rights of young people and ensure access to welfare for them and for children, without exception (Republic of Moldova);**

155.200 **Establish an independent ombudsman office for children with the authority to collect and investigate reports of violations and abuses of the rights of the child (Sweden);**

155.201 **Undertake extensive efforts in order to ensure that children with disabilities and children with a migration background have adequate and unhindered access to education and health-care services (Poland);**

155.202 **Take additional measures to protect children with disabilities as well as children from other disadvantaged groups against discrimination (Slovakia);**

155.203 **Continue efforts to protect children against sexual exploitation (Tunisia);**

155.204 **Review certain provisions of the Penal Code to criminalize child pornography, with the view to ensuring that children under the age of 18 years are fully protected (Belgium);**

155.205 **Continue to strengthen institutional and legal measures to prevent boys, girls and adolescents from the risk of being victims of sexual abuse and/or exploitation (Chile);**

155.206 **Continue efforts to strengthen measures for the protection of children (Gabon);**

155.207 **Ensure enrolment of the children of those seeking international protection takes place as soon as possible at the same level as for all other children and adolescents living in the country, on an equal footing (Luxembourg);**

155.208 **Consider the possibility of revising the German language translation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to make it more accurately reflect the meaning of the Convention (Austria);**

155.209 **Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities, particularly in the workplace (Peru);**

155.210 **Enhance efforts aimed at increasing the participation of people with disabilities in the job market, including by strengthening the necessary legal framework (Cyprus);**

155.211 **Ensure the inclusivity and accessibility to health care, judicial and educational services for persons with disabilities (Israel);**

155.212 **Continue efforts to integrate minority communities by enhancing their access to housing, education, employment and health care (India);**

155.213 **Intensify measures so that Sinti and Roma communities have equal access to housing, education, health and employment (Peru);**

155.214 **Increase intragovernmental coordination in monitoring violence and discrimination against members of minority groups, including religious groups (United States of America);**

155.215 **Implement more efficient measures to combat all kinds of discrimination towards minority communities, in particular Roma representatives in the fields of health care and education (Serbia);**

155.216 **Increase support for the media in the languages of minorities and implement fully the legislation to promote languages of minorities (Russian Federation);**

155.217 **Improve the conditions for the integration of ethnic minorities on the labour market (Iraq);**

155.218 **Improve the process of integration of minorities in the labour market to minimize various discriminations they face (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

155.219 **Improve the integration of people of African descent in the labour market by addressing the structural discriminations they face and in particular recognizing them as an ethnic minority (Kenya);**

155.220 **Strengthen existing measures to ensure better integration of ethnic minorities in the labour market and combat the racism they experience (Algeria);**

155.221 **Continue to implement comprehensive measures taken by the Government to provide access to higher education for national minorities and to reduce discrimination against them on the labour market (Belarus);**

155.222 **Recognize in law people of African descent as a minority group, in order to better take into account their needs (Côte d'Ivoire);**

155.223 **Further multiply initiatives promoting the integration of migrants (Viet Nam);**

155.224 **Promote rights of migrants in line with international laws and customs (Sudan);**

155.225 **Promote migrants' right to health and education by considering amending relevant legislations to allow undocumented migrants to have more equal access to the national health-care system and to promote policies to integrate students with migration backgrounds in educational settings more evenly across different states (Thailand);**

155.226 **Strengthen the efforts made to integrate children with migrant backgrounds into schools (Czechia);**

155.227 **Continue to strengthen measures to facilitate access to education by young people with migrant backgrounds to reduce socioeconomic disparity (Maldives);**

155.228 **Introduce measures to encourage young people with migrant backgrounds to continue their higher studies (Portugal);**

155.229 **Strengthen efforts to encourage young people with migrant background to continue their studies (Republic of Korea);**

155.230 **Establish measures to encourage young migrants to further their studies with the aim to empower and enable them to reduce socioeconomic inequalities that migrants often face (Malaysia);**

155.231 **Abandon the policy of imposing unilateral coercive measures against other countries, and initiate an immediate lifting of measures such as punitive measures issued by an internal government decision that has exceeded the boarders of Germany and violated the human rights of citizens of other countries (Syrian Arab Republic);**

155.232 **Continue efforts to improve access to health care for asylum seekers and refugees with disabilities (Maldives);**

155.233 **Extend access to health care for asylum seekers and refugees, in particular with disabilities (Republic of Korea);**

155.234 **Continue to address further integration of refugees and migrants into society (Japan);**

155.235 **Continue to support the activities of UNHCR through its voluntary annual contributions (Angola);**

155.236 **Review legislation and administrative practices in order to protect the human rights of migrant workers, including migrants in an irregular situation (Honduras);**

155.237 **Improve access to integration services and the job market for persons who enjoy subsidiary protection; facilitate family reunification; strengthen the refugee sponsorship programme; and enhance settlement, integration and inclusion programmes (Canada);**

155.238 **Develop relevant legislative and normative measures to help safeguard the human dignity of asylum seekers in reception centres (Senegal);**

155.239 **Continue to improve the situation of refugees and asylum seekers, in particular women and girls, and eliminate discrimination in the process of social inclusion of this category of persons (Serbia);**

155.240 **Ensure that all necessary human rights measures have been examined prior to deportation of migrants and failed asylum seekers (Afghanistan);**

155.241 **Put an end to the practice of restricting the rights of asylum seekers and to ensure effective investigation of all cases of violence against them (Russian Federation);**

155.242 **Step up efforts to combat discrimination against refugees (Lebanon);**

155.243 **Effectively combat discrimination against refugees, migrants and ethnic minority in order to ensure their rights (China);**

155.244 **Provide the necessary protection to migrants and refugees, prevent political speech that stigmatizes refugees on racial grounds, and work towards integrating them into German society (Egypt);**

155.245 **Prevent threats and violence against migrants and implement the Integration Act of 2016 for their better integration through non-discriminatory measures (India);**

155.246 **Investigate incidents of hate crimes or attacks against refugees and asylum seekers, particularly women and girls, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable (Afghanistan);**

155.247 **Take all necessary steps to combat all forms of violence against asylum seekers and migrants (Luxembourg);**

155.248 **Investigate promptly any incidents of hate crimes or attacks against refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls, and ensure that the perpetrators are duly prosecuted (Iceland);**

155.249 **Ensure that all crimes against migrants and refugees are investigated and the perpetrators are held accountable (Brazil);**

155.250 **Investigate promptly any incidents of hate crimes or attacks against refugees and asylum seekers, particularly women and girls (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

155.251 **Take steps to ensure that incidents of hate crimes or attacks against refugees and asylum-seeking women and girls are promptly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (Ghana);**

155.252 **Enhance measures to guarantee the investigation into and sanctioning of acts of stigmatization, violence and discrimination committed against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees (Argentina);**

155.253 **Guarantee access to free and independent advice to asylum seekers before their hearings, as well as legal assistance after a negative decision is made (Argentina);**

155.254 **Adopt legislative and administrative measures to avoid the detention of migrants and allow the early identification of migrants in situations of vulnerability, including transsexual persons and victims of torture, with a view to their being considered in the asylum application processes, as well as in the terms of appeal before the expulsion (Mexico);**

155.255 **Take all appropriate measures to further protect asylum seekers and migrants from any potential violent attacks (Indonesia);**

155.256 **Ensure that the rights of persons of African origin and asylum seekers are respected in all spheres (Madagascar);**

155.257 **Establish a specific procedure to determine statelessness that would guarantee the protection of the rights provided in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Burkina Faso);**

155.258 **Guarantee birth registration and prenatal care and postnatal care of new born children regardless of their migration status, in particular through the dissemination of information on health services and the improvement of shelters and reception centres for migrants and refugees; in addition, ensure that the irregular migratory status of newborn children is not a barrier to their registration (Ecuador);**

155.259 **Take urgent steps to guarantee the right of every child born on German territory to be registered, irrespective of the migration status of their parents (Philippines).**

156. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Germany was headed by Dr. Bärbel Kofler, MP, Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid Federal Foreign Office, Berlin, composed of the following members:

- Dr. Ulrich Seidenberger, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Chargé d'Affaires a.i;
- Dr. Christophe Eick, Federal Foreign Office Coordinator for Sustainable Development, Director for Human Rights, International Development and Social Affairs Federal Foreign Office, Berlin;
- Ms. Susanne Fries-Gaier, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Dr. Florian Rudolph, Deputy Head of Division, Division for Human Rights, Gender Issues, Foreign Foreign Office, Berlin;
- Mr. Gunnar Schneider, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Dr. Clemens Recker, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Dr. Hannah Rau, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Anja Kersten, Private Secretary to Dr. Kofler. Federal Foreign Office, Berlin;
- Mr. Reinhard Mecke, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Susan Tapella, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Carmen Esser, Desk Officer Migration, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Florian Hildebrandt, Press Officer, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Jürgen Merz; Head of Division, Division for European Law, Public International Law, Constitutional Law with Implications of European and Public International Law, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, Berlin;
- Mr. Ulrich Weinbrenner, Head of Task Force, Task Force for Social Cohesion and Integration, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, Berlin;
- Mr. Oliver Beer, Desk Officer, Division for Human Rights, Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection, Berlin;
- Mr. Torsten Einstmann, Head of Division, Division of the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Focal Point, National Action Plan, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Berlin;
- Mr. Mark Kamperhoff, Head of Division, Division of EU Coordination, International Affairs, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin;

- Ms. Nicole Herzog, Deputy Head of Division, Division for European and International Gender Equality Policy, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin;
- Ms. Désirée Wittenberg, Desk Officer, European and Multilateral Affairs, Secretariat of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Lander in the Federal Republic of Germany, Berlin;
- Ms. Annika Schlesiger, Interpreter;
- Ms. Julia Wardetzki, Interpreter;
- Mr. Andreas Stefano. Advisor;
- Mr. Shayan Balali, Advisor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Meike Olszak, Advisor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Moritz Vorbeck, Advisor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Djibouti

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Djibouti was held at the 8th meeting, on 10 May 2018. The delegation of Djibouti was headed by the Minister of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs, in charge of Human Rights, Moumin Ahmed Cheick. At its 14th meeting, held on 15 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Djibouti.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Djibouti: Brazil, Japan and Nigeria.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Djibouti:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Djibouti through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation of Djibouti, Mr. Moumin Ahmed Cheikh, Minister of Justice, Penal Affairs and Human Rights, said that, by means of constitutional provisions, the death penalty has been abolished and protections have been provided to guarantee the freedoms of expression, association, assembly, religion and conscience, and the rights to justice, to a fair trial and not to be subjected to torture or to degrading or humiliating treatment.

6. Djibouti has ratified a large number of international conventions and has submitted periodic reports to various treaty bodies. Its most recent submission was in August 2017 to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

7. Consultations have been held with the participation of representatives of civil society, academia, the legal profession and religious communities, with a view to ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, among others.

8. With the aim of strengthening the human rights protections embodied in the Constitution, Djibouti has adopted a Civil Code that guarantees the right to privacy, the presumption of innocence and the prohibition of all eugenic practices.

9. In addition, Djibouti plans to reform the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, with special emphasis on clarifying the definitions of discrimination and torture. It has also considered the question of the depenalization of defamation.

10. The institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular the National Human Rights Commission, have been strengthened. With the

adoption of the Act in 2014, the Commission was fully compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles), and steps have been taken with a view to obtaining its "A" status accreditation. In addition, the National Human Rights Commission enjoys full independence and receives support in the form of material and human resources from the Government, thereby enabling it to carry out its functions.

11. With a view to further promoting human rights, Djibouti has also established the National Anti-Corruption Commission and the National Commission on Communication.

12. Djibouti pays particular attention to the freedoms of expression and information, given the challenge posed by hate speech and extremism. Along these lines, Djibouti is host to the regional Centre of Excellence in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the East African Community.

13. In 2014, in an effort to keep the peace, the Government signed an agreement aimed at resolving the crisis involving the opposition coalition known as the Union pour le Salut National following the 2013 parliamentary elections. An amnesty was granted to persons who committed offences related to the elections, and a law setting out regulations on the opposition was promulgated.

14. With regard to the freedom of association, Djibouti stated that the Constitution and the Act of 1901 serve to promote the development of an active civil society, which is composed of over 600 associations.

15. Regarding the right to health, Djibouti has developed a universal health insurance plan, in respect of which the poorest members of the population are not required to pay contributions. Moreover, persons living in rural areas receive regular medical care, thanks in part to the mobile clinic project. The Ministry of Health has made women and children the focus of its efforts, which has led to a sharp decline in child and maternal mortality. The system for HIV/AIDS screening and access to treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS have been improved. Over the past 10 years, the Government has significantly increased the number of health-care workers.

16. Djibouti has appealed to the international community to further increase cooperation in the health sector.

17. In the area of education, the Government has undertaken efforts to build schools and develop vocational training and higher education.

18. Efforts have also been focused on the issue of housing, and hundreds of houses for the poor have been built.

19. In order to ensure that every household has access to drinking water, Djibouti has carried out several major projects, such as the water and soil management programme and the construction of a desalination plant.

20. With regard to social issues, the Government has adopted a national anti-poverty strategy, known as Vision Djibouti 2035. An agricultural investment programme and a food and nutrition security programme were also introduced for the period 2016–2026.

21. In addition, new laws had been adopted: a law to raise the intertrade minimum wage (SMIG) and a law to make sexual assault in the workplace a criminal offence. Legislation had also been adopted to protect older persons, refugees and victims of trafficking.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

22. During the interactive dialogue, 91 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

23. Turkey congratulated Djibouti for the peaceful parliamentary elections of February 2018 and welcomed efforts to reduce poverty.

24. Turkmenistan noted with interest the way in which Djibouti had incorporated recommendations from the previous review cycle into its policies, and positively assessed

the adoption of the long-term national strategies for gender equality, children, education, health and housing.

25. Uganda expressed appreciation for the continued engagement of Djibouti with the universal periodic review process and the United Nations treaty bodies, and the actions taken to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission, noting the insufficient resources.

26. Ukraine expressed serious concern about reports of attacks and threats against journalists, the excessive use of force by the security forces and politically motivated prosecutions.

27. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the development of a five-year strategy to eradicate female genital mutilation and encouraged Djibouti to enhance efforts to promote women's full equality and review clauses on defamation in the Criminal Code.

28. The United States of America congratulated Djibouti for conducting peaceful legislative elections and for taking measures to increase political representation of women, while also expressing concern over reports of detentions and arrests of opposition members, journalists and demonstrators.

29. Uruguay welcomed the progress made on universal birth registration, in accordance with article 7 of the Code of Legal Protection of Minors.

30. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that Djibouti had reinforced the legal framework of the National Human Rights Commission to ensure compliance with the Paris Principles, and the progress made in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, providing assistance to families most in need through aid in food expenditure and food distribution, among others.

31. Viet Nam expressed appreciation for the adoption of the national programme Vision Djibouti 2035 to combat poverty and promote economic, social and cultural rights.

32. Yemen commended progress in harmonizing the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles, and the adoption of a number of national strategies, particularly those relating to children's rights, education and development.

33. Zambia commended Djibouti for the positive efforts made to raise the living standards of its citizens. It expressed concern about continued reports of violence against women and harmful traditional practices, in particular female genital mutilation.

34. Zimbabwe noted steps to bring the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles, in particular strengthening its independence and its material and human resources.

35. Afghanistan commended efforts in the field of education, specifically the Master Plan for Education 2013–2019, as part of the long-term national strategy, Vision Djibouti 2035.

36. Algeria commended the adoption of a law on violence against women and the measures taken to combat female genital mutilation. It noted government efforts to give legal protection to persons living with HIV/AIDS and commended the introduction of free universal health coverage.

37. Angola commended Djibouti for its efforts to strengthen the health, education and social protection of its citizens.

38. Argentina congratulated Djibouti on its new national strategy to prevent malnutrition adopted in January 2018. It expressed concern about the persistence of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices against women.

39. Armenia commended the establishment of an action plan on education for 2017–2019, and encouraged the Government to continue to take effective measures to develop its education system and guarantee a quality and inclusive education. It commended efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women.

40. Australia welcomed the substantial increase in the number of women Members of Parliament, and awareness-raising campaigns on abandoning all forms of genital mutilation. It recognized the contribution of Djibouti in welcoming refugees from neighbouring countries.

41. Azerbaijan positively noted the legislative and institutional measures to improve the protection and promotion of human rights in the country, including measures dedicated to furthering the right to education for all.

42. Bahrain welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for the Integration of Women in Development 2003–2010 and the National Strategic Plan for Children 2011–2015.

43. Belgium commended the efforts of the Government to improve the situation of women and encouraged it to continue to strengthen the protection of the rights of women.

44. Benin noted the ratification of regional instruments on human rights, and the submission of periodic reports on racism, the rights of persons with disabilities and the rights of the child.

45. Botswana commended efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable members of society such as women, children and disabled persons through the long-term national strategy, Vision Djibouti 2035, and the National Strategic Plan for Children 2017.

46. Brazil congratulated Djibouti on the 2016 Act on the Status of Refugees and the 2017 refugee law. It encouraged the Government to strengthen protection for stateless persons through accession to and the full implementation of relevant conventions. It commended the law reserving at least 25 per cent of the seats in the National Assembly for women.

47. Burkina Faso encouraged Djibouti to strengthen its efforts regarding freedom of expression, access to information and freedom of association and peaceful assembly. It encouraged the Government to ensure the compliance of national legislation with international human rights norms.

48. Burundi commended strategies adopted by the Government to combat human trafficking. It noted initiatives to improve the living conditions in prisons and reduce the prison population, and to strengthen the legal framework and human resources of the National Human Rights Commission.

49. Canada commended the adoption of a law increasing the minimum quota of women on party lists for parliamentary elections. It also commended the adoption in 2017 of a national law on refugees to enable them to obtain official identification documents and improved access to education and health services.

50. Chile urged the Government to make resources available to implement development plans using a human rights-based approach. It expressed concern about violence against women and girls, harmful traditional practices and restrictions on political participation and freedom of expression. It urged Djibouti to undertake institutional and legal reforms to guarantee the full enjoyment of civil and political rights.

51. China welcomed the commitment of Djibouti to promote economic and social development and eliminate poverty, measures taken in favour of disadvantaged groups, and those aimed at promoting education, health and housing and fighting against human trafficking.

52. The Congo welcomed the national strategy to combat poverty. It encouraged Djibouti to reform its Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, and to adopt legislation in favour of persons with disabilities and the elderly.

53. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the adoption of legislation against trafficking in persons, the National Strategy for the Integration of Women 2003–2010 and the National Strategic Plan for Children 2011–2015.

54. Croatia welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission. It remained concerned about violations against human rights defenders participating in the

universal periodic review process, and encouraged Djibouti to take appropriate measures to protect civil society space.

55. Cuba welcomed measures to improve the economic, social and cultural rights of the population and acknowledged the national strategy for the prevention of malnutrition and the national housing policy.

56. Ecuador acknowledged the efforts of Djibouti to implement recommendations from the previous review cycle and highlighted the National Strategic Action Plan for Children and the Master Plan for Education 2010–2019.

57. Egypt welcomed measures taken to strengthen infrastructure, to fight against poverty and to promote the rights to health and employment, in particular in favour of women and children.

58. Equatorial Guinea congratulated Djibouti for its National Heath Development Plan and welcomed its commitment to implement universal health insurance.

59. Estonia recognized the cooperation of Djibouti with the United Nations human rights system. It welcomed progress regarding women's rights and steps taken to ensure universal birth registration and increase school enrolment. Estonia encouraged Djibouti to continue its efforts regarding female genital mutilation.

60. Ethiopia noted the determination of Djibouti to establish the National Human Rights Commission. It appreciated the commitment of Djibouti to design the Vision Djibouti 2035 strategy, which aimed at accelerating growth and the creation of employment.

61. France acknowledged the progress of Djibouti in terms of freedom of expression and information, gender equality and the rights of migrants and refugees.

62. Gabon welcomed measures taken to combat trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, poverty and food insecurity; measures aimed at ensuring access to housing, employment, water and health; and the establishment of universal health insurance covering disadvantaged groups.

63. Georgia welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission, and the National Employment Policy 2014–2024. It encouraged Djibouti to enhance its efforts with a view to preventing and combating gender-based violence.

64. Germany welcomed measures to promote and protect women's and children's rights and the open and constructive dealing of Djibouti with refugees and migrants. However, it was concerned about violent interactions with protestors and the intimidation of and reprisals against human rights defenders.

65. Ghana expressed concern that obstacles to the registration of human rights associations remained, and that reportedly there remained some barriers that prevented political parties from operating freely and effectively.

66. Guinea welcomed measures to combat discrimination and improve gender equality, and improvements in conditions of access to quality education.

67. Djibouti replied that, for the past two decades, there has been unprecedented progress in the area of women's rights, in terms of policies and measures aimed at ensuring the promotion and protection of the rights of women.

68. In order to ensure women's representation in decision-making bodies, Djibouti has implemented a number of structural reforms: the enactment of three laws, which introduced quotas for elected office, and the adoption of a national strategy for involving women in development. In addition, Djibouti has established a gender monitoring centre, which has analysed data, made recommendations and informed decision makers.

69. The Government has carried out numerous initiatives to promote women's empowerment. In particular, Djibouti introduced a literacy programme, a programme to support families and women in vulnerable situations and a programme to assist women working in male-dominated sectors. In addition, social welfare centres to promote the employment of girl dropouts and girls not attending school, business incubators and a service to encourage female entrepreneurship have also been set up.

70. In keeping with its view that family welfare is an essential factor for sustainable development, the Government has adopted a number of anti-poverty measures. Djibouti has introduced a free helpline and has improved the unified public registry for identifying and targeting the poor. This has led to the establishment of a large number of public service centres that provide support to vulnerable persons. In 2017, a community development programme was set up with a view to involving individuals in the local development of their region.

71. In 2018, the Government adopted a law that ensures persons with special needs the right to education on an equal basis with those who do not have disabilities, the right to work, as well as socioeconomic and political integration, and assistance and social protection.

72. In the area of education, Djibouti has made considerable efforts to provide equitable access to education at all levels. According to the gender parity index, the disparity in schools is practically non-existent. Important initiatives have been suggested, such as opening a school for advanced students, granting scholarships, developing preschool education (with an emphasis on children from vulnerable families or those living in rural areas) and reforming curricula in order to ensure its compatibility with the labour market.

73. With regard to violence against women and the practice of female genital mutilation, Djibouti has endeavoured to change behaviours among the population through targeted initiatives, such as the establishment of a national strategy for the total elimination of all forms of excision and a programme sponsored by the First Lady aimed at speeding up the elimination of this practice. Alongside these efforts, action has been taken to establish sentinel committees for combating female genital mutilation throughout the country and for introducing modules on the practice in secondary school curricula.

74. The Ministry of Health has carried out numerous programmes that have a positive impact on public health: the geographic distribution of medical facilities, which has served to decentralize health care by affording access to the poor; the family planning strategy; and the construction of clinics in the capital and a centre for the prevention of non-communicable diseases.

75. With regard to the rights of the child, Djibouti adopted a Code for the Protection of Minors in 2015 and established schools for deaf-mute and blind children, as well as an integrated centre for children with special needs. In order to promote the development of children, Djibouti has established community day nurseries and childcare centres and has carried out a study on the situation of street children.

76. With regard to detentions and the situation of human rights defenders, it was emphasized that the national and regional context must be taken into account. Following the terrorist attack of 2014, Djibouti introduced a state of emergency, and the constitutional limitation of freedoms was defined under the supervision of the legislature. Djibouti has established an administrative investigation practice in order to verify individuals' ties to a certain kind of action or group. The delegation of Djibouti said it should be noted that, to date, no human rights defender has been detained or even prosecuted. Djibouti is aware that this issue deserves special attention.

77. Guyana commended Djibouti on the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission, and applauded Vision Djibouti 2035 and the introduction of a quota system for the inclusion of women in elected office and appointment to senior government positions.

78. Honduras welcomed legislation on domestic violence, female genital mutilation, the protection of persons living with HIV/AIDS and trafficking in persons.

79. Iceland welcomed the laws on violence against women and on the protection of persons living with HIV/AIDS, and expressed concern about the access of women and girls to quality education and provisions of the Family Code that discriminated against women.

80. India welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and encouraged continued efforts to implement the Master Plan for Education 2010–2019 to

ensure universal enrolment in basic education. It also encouraged Djibouti to increase the quality of teaching.

81. Indonesia commended Djibouti for introducing universal insurance health coverage. It appreciated the efforts of Djibouti in the field of education, in particular the adoption of the second Master Plan for Education 2010–2019.

82. The Islamic Republic of Iran, while noting the efforts of Djibouti for the promotion and protection of human rights, shared the concerns expressed by the Human Rights Committee about trafficking in persons, in particular women and children.

83. Iraq welcomed measures taken to promote human rights, in particular in the field of health and education, and cooperation with the United Nations human rights system resulting in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018–2022.

84. Ireland welcomed measures to strengthen the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission, and was concerned at continuing reports of gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, and about the reports of intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders, including those who sought to engage in the third universal periodic review cycle.

85. Italy appreciated the engagement of Djibouti to raise awareness, educate and train on human rights.

86. Japan welcomed the promotion of children's rights through updating the National Strategic Action Plan for Children.

87. Kenya made recommendations.

88. Kuwait appreciated efforts linked to economic and social rights, poverty alleviation, non-discrimination, the rights of women, children, migrants and statelessness persons, the ratification of treaties and cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

89. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the ratification of the majority of international and regional human rights conventions and universal periodic review implementation efforts.

90. Lebanon congratulated efforts to combat poverty and human trafficking, and to promote sustainable economic development.

91. Lesotho welcomed legislation on human trafficking and on the rights of persons with disabilities, the elderly and persons with HIV/AIDS.

92. Libya welcomed positive steps in human rights, and efforts through the ratification of most of the international treaties.

93. Madagascar noted the ratification of international human rights treaties and welcomed laws adopted to combat violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation, and human trafficking.

94. Malaysia encouraged Djibouti to take further concrete measures to tackle effectively the high maternal mortality rare caused by limited access to health-care services and the lack of trained health-care personnel and prenatal care. It urged Djibouti to allocate long-term and sustainable funding to the health sector.

95. Maldives commended the National Strategic Action Plan for Children and the Master Plan for Education 2013–2019. It praised the universal health insurance scheme.

96. Mauritania appreciated measures reinforcing human rights and fundamental freedoms. It applauded provisions adopted to ensure compliance of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles and the priority afforded to basic education.

97. Mauritius noted with appreciation the action plans and social policy programmes set out in Vision Djibouti 2035 and congratulated Djibouti for having established an institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights for the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles.

98. Mexico acknowledged efforts to align the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles and provisions within the child protection code to guarantee birth registration.

99. Montenegro called upon Djibouti to repeal discriminatory provisions against women in the Family Code.

100. Morocco welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission. It encouraged Djibouti to continue its efforts in combating human trafficking, in particular in the context of migration.

101. Mozambique appreciated the ratification of the bulk of the international human rights conventions and the strides made in implementing universal periodic review recommendations.

102. Namibia commended efforts to bring the National Human Rights Commission into conformity with the Paris Principles and the adoption of the National Malnutrition Prevention Strategy.

103. Nepal encouraged Djibouti to continue awareness-raising activities to counter harmful traditional practices against women, such as female genital mutilation.

104. The Netherlands welcomed the act on violence against women focusing also on ending female genital mutilation. It regretted the reports of reprisals against a human rights defender who had participated in the universal periodic review process.

105. The Niger praised the ratification of treaties, the cooperation with treaty bodies and efforts to make the National Human Rights Commission independent.

106. Nigeria commended Djibouti for strengthening its legal framework aimed at combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, especially women and children. It also noted efforts to combat torture and the improvement of the living conditions in prisons.

107. Oman applauded the Vision Djibouti 2035 strategy.

108. Pakistan noted with appreciation the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and the adoption of the five-year National Investment Programme in 2014.

109. The Philippines appreciated the increased budget for the national human rights institution and the expansion of its mandate. It lauded efforts to achieve universal birth registration despite resource constraints. It also welcomed the positive steps to address human trafficking.

110. Portugal welcomed the positive steps taken by Djibouti in the fight against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, in particular through the adoption of Law No. 133/AN/16/7 L of 2016.

111. Rwanda commended Djibouti for the progress in improving the social and economic status of its citizens, including through implementation of Vision Djibouti 2035 and various policies and programmes to combat and eliminate poverty.

112. Saudi Arabia applauded the steps taken to improve health-care management and commended the strengthening of cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners in the field of human rights.

113. Senegal welcomed the strengthening of the legal framework of the National Human Rights Commission to bring it into line with the Paris Principles. It also welcomed the launch of Vision Djibouti 2035.

114. Serbia welcomed the strengthening of the national human rights institution and encouraged Djibouti to define a national strategy and take measures that would increase awareness of domestic violence against women in order to eliminate it.

115. Singapore commended Djibouti for the Social Safety Nets Strategy, the universal health insurance scheme and efforts to promote the advancement of women in politics and in the workplace.

116. Slovenia encouraged Djibouti to ensure the full implementation of the 2015 child protection code and to continue adopting policies concerning children, in particular on birth registration, violence against children, sexual abuse of children, juvenile justice and children in street situations.

117. South Africa commended Djibouti for legislating to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and for better capacitating its work. It commended legislation to combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. It complimented steps taken to introduce a patient-centred health-care approach.

118. Spain recognized the efforts of Djibouti in the institutional strengthening in the field of human rights, women's empowerment and implementation of the National Gender Policy 2011–2021. Spain was concerned about the poor conditions of detention and the treatment of detainees.

119. The State of Palestine noted the efforts of Djibouti to improve and advance education, welcomed the adoption of reforms and action plans in that area and commended efforts to ensure the rights and care of persons with disabilities.

120. The Sudan applauded the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, and commended the Vision Djibouti 2035 strategy. It also appreciated the country's acceptance of most of the recommendations from the universal periodic review, despite the difficulties and challenges.

121. Sweden made recommendations.

122. Togo recognized the considerable efforts made by Djibouti to improve its normative and institutional framework. It also appreciated the ratification by Djibouti of most of the international and regional human rights conventions.

123. Tunisia applauded the improvement of the legislative and institutional human rights framework, including for the National Human Rights Commission. It commended the expansion of existing reforms, including projects against torture and for the protection of vulnerable groups.

124. On the subject of female genital mutilation, the delegation of Djibouti stated that the country condemns this practice, which is punishable under the Criminal Code. Moreover, the Government has adopted a second strategy intended to address any gaps concerning this issue. Awareness-raising measures have been taken in educational institutions on a national scale. Monitoring bodies have been set up throughout the country. In 2018, the Government conducted studies on female genital mutilation and early marriage.

125. With regard to family welfare, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry for Women have formulated a plan to bring the Family Code into line with the international conventions to which the State is a party. Djibouti organized a national debate on family welfare and conducted consultations with the population on this subject. A national welfare policy and an operational action plan will be put into effect in 2019.

126. On the subject of children's rights, Djibouti has developed a national policy for the protection and development of young children and has formulated a plan for, among others, the establishment of a development centre.

127. Regarding social issues, Djibouti has provided a social security card and monthly family subsidies to the indigent population.

128. The delegation of Djibouti emphasized that there were no restrictions on visits by Special Rapporteurs. Freedom of the press was also guaranteed, but Djibouti remains vigilant, given the problems of extremism and terrorism.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

129. **The following recommendations will be examined by Djibouti, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

129.1 **Ratify the international human rights treaties, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Zambia);**

129.2 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Benin) (Congo) (Niger) (Philippines);**

129.3 **Take concrete measures to speed up the process of ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uganda);**

129.4 **Adhere to and ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not a party yet, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Honduras);**

129.5 **Step up efforts towards ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Lesotho);**

129.6 **Continue considering acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique);**

129.7 **Ratify, without reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Belgium);**

129.8 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Benin) (Burundi);**

129.9 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Burkina Faso);**

129.10 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as soon as possible (Japan);**

129.11 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Côte d'Ivoire);**

129.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ukraine);**

129.13 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Georgia);**

129.14 **Increase efforts to ratify the main international human rights instruments, especially the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);**

129.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile) (Croatia) (Estonia) (Slovenia) (Spain) (Ukraine);**

129.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kenya);**

129.17 **Accelerate the process of reforming the Criminal Code and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);**

129.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);**

129.19 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);**

129.20 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Afghanistan) (Madagascar) (Portugal);**

129.21 **Ratify the 1954 and 1961 conventions on statelessness (Portugal);**

129.22 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia) (Estonia) (Islamic Republic of Iran) (Slovenia);**

129.23 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Rwanda);**

129.24 **Establish a national permanent mechanism to monitor and follow up on its human rights obligations and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (Honduras);**

129.25 **Make every effort to submit its reports under the conventions it has ratified (Azerbaijan);**

129.26 **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

129.27 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures, as a way to further strengthen its engagement with the international human rights system (Brazil);**

129.28 **Intensify cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by accepting requests for visits made by these procedures (Chile);**

129.29 **Issue a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures (Ukraine);**

129.30 Consider the issuance of a standing invitation to all United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Georgia);

129.31 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Honduras);**

129.32 **Issue a standing invitation to United Nations special procedure mandate holders and welcome them to visit (Kenya);**

129.33 **Extend a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Lesotho);**

129.34 **Extend an open invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);**

129.35 **Enhance cooperation with special rapporteurs on economic, social and cultural rights (South Africa);**

129.36 **Pursue cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Morocco);**

129.37 **Intensify cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners in the field of human rights in order to strengthen the legal protection mechanisms (Togo);**

129.38 **Speed up the process to bring its Family Code in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Gabon);**

129.39 **Accelerate the inclusion of ratified international treaties in national legislation (Oman);**

129.40 **Include measures aimed at increasing the efficiency and accountability of the public service delivery system into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);**

129.41 **Improve coordination mechanisms and promote private sector investment through an appropriate legal and institutional framework (Bahrain);**

129.42 **Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights, and to move forward for fulfilling more achievements (Kuwait);**

129.43 **Redouble efforts and commitment, as well as seek necessary international support, to enhance its capacity to promote and protect human rights (Nigeria);**

129.44 **Continue to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights (Zimbabwe);**

129.45 **Continue efforts to guarantee the independence of the National Human Rights Commission (France);**

129.46 **Strengthen its efforts to ensure that its National Human Rights Commission becomes fully compliant with the Paris Principles by enhancing financial and human capacities as well as the independence of the Commission (Indonesia);**

129.47 **Continue redoubling efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission fully complies with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);**

129.48 **Take further measures aimed at ensuring that the National Human Rights Commission is fully compliant with the Paris Principles and provide it with enough resources in order to effectively execute its mandate (Namibia);**

129.49 **Strengthen the national human rights institution and related mechanisms (Nepal);**

129.50 **Continue its efforts to improve its national human rights institution and ensure that it is compliant with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**

129.51 **Improve training programmes for security forces to put an end to acts of violent repression of peaceful demonstrations (Germany);**

129.52 **Continue to train law enforcement officials (Libya);**

129.53 **Continue its efforts to uphold human rights education through training, capacity-building and awareness-raising (Mauritius);**

129.54 **Continue efforts for awareness-raising, training and education on human rights (Morocco);**

129.55 **Adopt additional awareness programmes on human rights (Oman);**

129.56 **Continue to work with its partners to ensure that adequate budget and human resources are allocated to its anti-trafficking programme (Philippines);**

129.57 **Continue efforts seeking to achieve social equality and guarantee access for all to all basic services (Yemen);**

129.58 **Strengthen access of all citizens without discrimination to basic social services (Angola);**

129.59 **Carry out community sensitization to improve the appreciation and protection of rights of vulnerable groups (Uganda);**

129.60 **Continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, considering their specific needs and capacities, through the empowerment of their rights, and fair mechanisms of reparation (Ecuador);**

129.61 **Review its legal and policy framework in order to effectively implement a comprehensive strategy to combat discrimination on any grounds, with special attention to women and girls (Honduras);**

129.62 **Continue to assist and raise awareness about human rights among all genders (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

129.63 **Continue its efforts in widening the scope of provision of health and education services through mechanisms and specialized programmes (Lebanon);**

129.64 **Consider expanding the coverage of the National Social Protection Strategy to other vulnerable groups with little means of support, in particular older persons, disadvantaged women and children (Singapore);**

129.65 **Continue to set up strategies and national plans to guarantee basic services for all, including persons with disabilities, and to involve them in development plans (State of Palestine);**

129.66 **Ensure universal access to basic services (Sudan);**

129.67 **Reduce social and geographical inequalities (Sudan);**

129.68 **Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development, eradicate poverty and lay a solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights by its people (China);**

129.69 **Implement Vision Djibouti 2035 and the Accelerated Growth Strategy for the Promotion of Employment (SCAPE) 2015–2019 (Cuba);**

129.70 **Adopt further measures to obtain renewable energy sources, in particular geothermal energy, to ensure its energy independence and lower the energy price for the population (Guinea);**

129.71 **Continue efforts to implement the national strategy Vision Djibouti 2035 (Tunisia);**

129.72 **Prevent all forms of violations of human rights which might be committed under the pretext of counter-terrorism measures (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

129.73 **Endeavour to prevent excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests, torture and ill-treatment of civilians by security forces, especially during demonstrations and elections (Botswana);**

129.74 **Establish a legislative mechanism aimed at prohibiting and sanctioning the excessive and blind use of force by members of the security forces (Madagascar);**

129.75 **Expedite legislative amendments to eradicate torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (South Africa);**

129.76 **Take the necessary measures to improve detention conditions (Côte d'Ivoire);**

129.77 **Improve detention conditions (France);**

129.78 **Intensify efforts aimed at improving detention conditions in prisons (Georgia);**

129.79 **Improve conditions in prisons (Kenya);**

129.80 Continue to promote regional and international cooperation in the fight against trafficking in persons at the national and international levels, whether or not linked to organized crime (Cuba);

129.81 Continue fighting against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Ethiopia);

129.82 Continue efforts aimed at fighting trafficking in persons (France);

129.83 Continue efforts to fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Gabon);

129.84 Fully implement the March 2016 trafficking legislation so that all perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice and victims adequately compensated (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

129.85 Strengthen efforts towards reducing trafficking in persons (Iraq);

129.86 Further strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, including by adopting a comprehensive strategy to address this phenomenon, with a specific focus on women, children and migrants (Italy);

129.87 Increase efforts to criminally prosecute traffickers and provide adequate care to trafficking victims (United States of America);

129.88 Scale up its efforts at combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and ensure the protection of the rights of migrants (Nigeria);

129.89 Fight more effectively against trafficking in persons and the illicit trafficking of migrants (Senegal);

129.90 Undertake additional measures to fight human trafficking (Serbia);

129.91 Continue the efforts made to combat trafficking in human beings (Tunisia);

129.92 Release detainees who were arrested for their support for opposition political parties (United States of America);

129.93 Ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief is guaranteed and protected within Djibouti, and that Christians and other religious minorities are treated equally as regards their human rights and fundamental freedoms by both society and the State (Ghana);

129.94 Refrain from aggravating anti-government sentiments through restriction of political and social freedoms, in order to prevent radicalization from being entrenched and religious minorities targeted as culprits (Ghana);

129.95 Implement the six recommendations Djibouti had accepted during the second universal periodic review cycle related to freedom of expression and access to information as well as the three recommendations on the right to freedom of assembly (Zambia);

129.96 Take necessary measures to guarantee that all people can peacefully exercise their right to freedom of expression in accordance with international standards, in particular human rights defenders (Argentina);

129.97 Take necessary measures to guarantee, in its legislation and in practice, the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in particular by ensuring that cases of threats, harassment or intimidation and violence against members of civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists are investigated and their perpetrators are prosecuted (Belgium);

129.98 Amend its laws to guarantee the right to freedom of expression and peaceful association of all, including the opposition, journalists and human

rights defenders, and to provide them with the necessary tools to share their ideas, without any form of intimidation (Canada);

129.99 **Create the legislative framework that guarantees the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly and ensures that these rights can be exercised freely (Croatia);**

129.100 **Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);**

129.101 **Guarantee the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly and ensure that these rights can be exercised freely (Estonia);**

129.102 **Contribute to strengthening of civil society by ensuring respect for freedom of communication and expression, abrogating the law on the state of emergency and setting up the Joint Electoral Commission (France);**

129.103 **Guarantee in law and in practice the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful association and assembly (Ukraine);**

129.104 **Take urgent steps to facilitate the work of human rights defenders, civil society and the media, including through guaranteeing the freedom of expression, peaceful association and assembly and through protecting all persons from reprisals (Ireland);**

129.105 **Approve non-governmental requests to establish new media outlets (United States of America);**

129.106 **Safeguard the freedom of the press by ceasing the strict application of restrictions contained in articles 4, 14, 15, 17 and 47 of the Freedom of Communication Act and article 425 of the Criminal Code and by creating an enabling environment for the creation of privately owned media outlets (Netherlands);**

129.107 **Draw up a law on the freedom of information to ensure pluralism in the media in line with recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Senegal);**

129.108 **Bring its laws into full conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular article 19, and to fully guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and information (Sweden);**

129.109 **Revise Decree No. 2015-3016 PR/PM in order to end the exceptional security measures restricting the right to freedom of association in the country (Sweden);**

129.110 **Continue its efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Lebanon);**

129.111 **Continue efforts to combat corruption and related impunity in the public service (Bahrain);**

129.112 **Establish an independent mechanism to investigate alleged misconduct by law enforcement officials (Ukraine);**

129.113 **Allow civil society, media and opposition parties to participate more freely in political processes (Australia);**

129.114 **Adopt measures to increase voters' registration, and to fully implement Act No. 127/16 on financing of political parties, as a means to promote political rights (Brazil);**

129.115 **Ensure a fully inclusive political process, whereby all citizens are free to participate in public life and exercise their political rights without any intimidation or harassment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

129.116 **Guarantee the right to participate in political and public affairs, including by removing the strict criteria members of political parties have to comply with as contained in article 4 of the Law on Political Parties (Netherlands);**

129.117 **Revise article 4 of Law No. 1/AN/92/2e L, in order to lower requirements for the formation of political parties (Sweden);**

129.118 **Continue to implement measures in favour of access to drinking water, to housing and those fighting against food insecurity (Gabon);**

129.119 **Develop policies aimed at preventing the marginalization of inhabitants in rural areas, minority ethnic groups, nomadic populations, particularly women and girls, and ensure their access to water, education and health care (Mexico);**

129.120 **Improve the living conditions of the people in rural areas (Iraq);**

129.121 **Adopt a general plan on water that guarantees the availability, accessibility and quality of water in accordance with the content of the human right to drinking water (Spain);**

129.122 **Enhance efforts towards addressing food insecurity, including secure and adequate water supply systems (Guyana);**

129.123 **Further promote the construction of social housing and facilitate access to adequate housing in rural areas (Portugal);**

129.124 **Ensure swift implementation of the road map for building social housing units and apartments (South Africa);**

129.125 **Provide additional reforms to the social security system (Iraq);**

129.126 **Step up efforts to reduce high unemployment and poverty through creating an enabling environment for investment (Botswana);**

129.127 **Further continue intensifying the implementation of the designed economic plans of the Government by taking appropriate measures of poverty reduction (Ethiopia);**

129.128 **Take further measures towards poverty alleviation, including by promoting private sector investment (Indonesia);**

129.129 **Further strengthen efforts to reduce unemployment, particularly through vocational training for young people and women and their integration into the labour market (Viet Nam);**

129.130 **Allow free and independent trade unions in order to protect and promote workers' rights (Germany);**

129.131 **Pursue the promotion of the health sector and ensure health services for all (Egypt);**

129.132 **Redouble efforts to guarantee basic health services for disadvantaged and marginalized groups, and ensure that medicines are affordable (Equatorial Guinea);**

129.133 **Take the necessary measures to extend access to universal health insurance to all segments of society to meet their primary health-care needs (Guinea);**

129.134 **Pay special attention to the improvement of the access of people in rural areas, particularly girls and women, to the health-care system (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

129.135 **Continue to consolidate the Universal Sickness Insurance, for the benefit of families without income and their children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

129.136 **Improve health-care infrastructure, by access to emergency obstetric care, increase the number of trained health professionals and resources devoted to maternal health with particular focus on women from poor and rural backgrounds (Kenya);**

129.137 **Encourage the implementation of a national health plan for mothers, newborns and children, and the promotion of access to maternal, sexual and reproductive health services (Portugal);**

129.138 **Incorporate an explicit recognition of the right to education and to non-discrimination in education into its Constitution (Afghanistan);**

129.139 **Take adequate measures to guarantee equal access of girls and boys to quality education (Algeria);**

129.140 **Increase its efforts to ensure the right to education all over the country (Azerbaijan);**

129.141 **Continue to take positive measures to protect the rights of women and children and to promote the development of education (China);**

129.142 **Take steps to increase the school enrolment rate, in particular for basic and secondary education, paying specific attention to enrolment of girls (Estonia);**

129.143 **Redouble its efforts to ensure universal access, without discrimination, to inclusive, equitable and quality education, in line with the 2030 Agenda (Honduras);**

129.144 **Launch awareness-raising campaigns and ensure that the 2017–2019 sectoral plan guarantees equal access to a quality education for girls and boys (Iceland);**

129.145 **Further develop the education system and ensure equal access to a quality education for girls and boys (Indonesia);**

129.146 **Ensure access for children to education and health care and steadily reintegrate children into society and the school system (Japan);**

129.147 **Continue efforts to enhance inclusive and quality education for all children (Maldives);**

129.148 **Continue enhancing the methodology of managing the education system through identifying its requirements and through adopting a results-based approach (Saudi Arabia);**

129.149 **Continue to make efforts to support education and improve its quality and to ensure gender equality in the different levels of education (State of Palestine);**

129.150 **Continue the necessary measures seeking to increase the overall level of school attendance, with particular attention paid to girls (Viet Nam);**

129.151 **Continue to implement policies towards the promotion of gender parity in line with the National Gender Policy for the period 2012–2015 (Angola);**

129.152 **Maintain efforts to implement the National Gender Policy, with a view to reducing violence against women, and establish a gender observatory, social assistance centres and community nurseries (Ecuador);**

129.153 **Continue to implement policies to promote women's participation in society as prescribed in Djibouti's National Gender Policy 2011–2021 and in the relevant law (Japan);**

129.154 **Continue to strengthen the National Gender Policy 2011–2021 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

129.155 **Harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing their equal rights (Turkmenistan);**

129.156 **Repeal the provisions in the Family Code that discriminate against women and strengthen the capacity of traditional and religious leaders to speak out against all forms of gender-based discrimination (Iceland);**

129.157 **Continue efforts to reform the family law with a view to bringing it into line with the law on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Libya);**

129.158 **Continue efforts to remove barriers to the equal participation of women in the labour force (Maldives);**

129.159 **Implement measures and legislative reforms to eradicate gender-based discrimination as part of the reform process in order to harmonize domestic norms with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay);**

129.160 **Pursue efforts to fight discrimination against women (Senegal);**

129.161 **Consult as widely as possible all relevant stakeholders, in particular disadvantaged women and those living in the rural areas, to ensure that their views are taken into account in the overhaul of Djibouti's Family Code to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Singapore);**

129.162 **Expedite consultations to bring the Family Code into line with the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (South Africa);**

129.163 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and achieve gender equality (Tunisia);**

129.164 **Take necessary and effective measures to investigate female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices against women and sanction perpetrators of this type of practice, and strengthen awareness-raising policies against these practices (Argentina);**

129.165 **Continue to undertake measures to strengthen the fight against harmful practices and violence against women (Armenia);**

129.166 **Ensure that people who continue to practice female genital mutilation are held accountable and prosecuted as a means to deter perpetrators (Australia);**

129.167 **Strengthen the implementation of the five-year strategy of 2017 aimed at ending female genital mutilation (Belgium);**

129.168 **Rigorously implement the joint action plan of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry for Women and the Family of the new national strategy on female genital mutilation 2017–2021 (Burkina Faso);**

129.169 **Intensify its strategy in rural areas to eliminate harmful practices against women and girls, in particular early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and unequal access to inheritance (Canada);**

129.170 **Establish a military code of conduct to prohibit all acts of violence, including sexual violence, including against Afar women and girls (Canada);**

129.171 **Implement awareness campaigns directed at all sectors of the population, in both urban and rural areas, to eradicate harmful practices against women and girls, such as female genital mutilation and forced or child marriage (Chile);**

129.172 **Eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Congo);**

129.173 **Further combat violence against women by encouraging prosecutions (France);**

129.174 **Continue and increase implementation efforts that promote awareness-raising actions to change traditional and cultural attitudes and behaviours that would result in the elimination of the problem of female genital mutilation (Guyana);**

129.175 **Take further steps to improve implementation of its laws on female genital mutilation and ensure prosecution through the appropriate judicial channels (Iceland);**

129.176 **Continue its efforts to achieve the complete eradication of female genital mutilation, including by raising awareness about the risks associated with this practice and by application of the criminal law (Ireland);**

129.177 **Further reinforce the laws banning female genital mutilation and take other measures to combat these practices, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Italy);**

129.178 **Eradicate female mutilation through the enforcement of criminal law and organize awareness-raising campaigns to change traditional attitudes which hamper the enjoyment of women's human rights, such as child marriage and polygamy, as well as to promote equality before the law and access to education (Mexico);**

129.179 **Speed up the process to completely eradicate female genital mutilation and other harmful practices against women (Uruguay);**

129.180 **Fully implement the Code of Legal Protection of Minors and take measures towards eradicating harmful practices such as child marriage and corporal punishment of children in all settings (Namibia);**

129.181 **Fully implement the act on violence against women and intensify awareness-raising campaigns on the negative effects of harmful traditional practices negatively affecting women's rights, including female genital mutilation (Namibia);**

129.182 **Continue measures to combat violence and discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Nepal);**

129.183 **Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation, and eliminate any loopholes in national legislation that might undermine the protection of women's rights (Rwanda);**

129.184 **Step up efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation and the organization of awareness campaigns, end practices such as forced marriage and child marriage and reinforce the legal framework for the protection of women against violence (Spain);**

129.185 **Further step up its efforts in combatting the harmful practice of female genital mutilation, including by improving monitoring mechanisms in collaboration with both State and non-State actors (Sweden);**

129.186 **Accelerate the implementation of the five-year strategy on the elimination of female genital mutilation and pay special attention to all forms of gender discrimination (Togo);**

129.187 **Accelerate the process to introduce legislative and policy reforms aimed at empowering women in terms of their participation in public life and advancement in the workplace (Zimbabwe);**

129.188 **Redouble its efforts to enhance women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions (Pakistan);**

129.189 **Continue to improve the political participation of women, with laws such as the one that reserves for them 25 per cent of the seats of deputies in parliament (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

129.190 **Put to an end corporal punishment of children in all settings and encourage non-violent forms of discipline (Zambia);**

129.191 **Enhance and develop legislation concerning the protection of children, particularly abolishing corporal punishment against them (Lebanon);**

129.192 **Ensure the birth registration of all children of migrants regardless of the immigration status of their parents (Philippines);**

129.193 **Ensure access to social services and protection for unaccompanied migrant children, particularly by integrating them into existing regimes (Portugal);**

129.194 **Separate juvenile offenders from adults in prisons and detention centres (Zambia);**

129.195 **Promote policies to ensure housing, access to education and health care for children living in the streets as well as their reintegration into society (Mexico);**

129.196 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular through the adoption of a legislation and a plan of action to enable better economic and social integration (Algeria);**

129.197 **Elaborate a national plan to achieve the social and economic integration of persons with disabilities (Egypt);**

129.198 **Continue to implement the bill on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

129.199 **Continue its efforts to ensure access to information for persons with disabilities and their inclusion at all levels (Pakistan);**

129.200 **Continue to work with international partners to improve access to basic services in refugee camps (Australia);**

129.201 **Improve the protection of refugee women and girls by increasing the number of law enforcement officers in refugee camps (Canada);**

129.202 **Adopt and implement legislation guaranteeing the protection of human rights defenders and conduct impartial and effective investigations into all cases of alleged attacks and harassment (Germany);**

129.203 **Release all human rights defenders, including journalists and bloggers, detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Germany).**

130. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Djibouti was headed by H.E. Mr. Moumin Ahmed Cheick, Minister of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs, in charge of Human Rights, and composed of the following members:

- S.E. Mme Moumina Houmed Hassan, Ministre de la Femme et de la Famille;
- M. Maki Omar Abdoulkader, Secrétaire Général du Ministère de la Justice;
- S.E. Mme Kadra Ahmed Hassan, Ambassadeur Représentante Permanente auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève;
- Mme Souad Houssein Farah, Conseillère juridique du Président de la République;
- M. Ahmed Osman Achi, Directeur de la legislation et des réformes du Ministère de la Justice;
- M. Ali Mohamed Abdou, Conseiller technique du Ministère de la Justice;
- Mme Choukri Houssein Djibah, Directrice de l'Observatoire du genre;
- M. Osman Djama Ousman, Conseiller technique du Ministère de la Femme et de la Famille;
- M. Houmed Gaba Maki Houmed Gaba, Conseiller à la Mission Permanente.

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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Canada

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Canada was held at the 9th meeting, on 11 May 2018. The delegation of Canada was headed by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Jody Wilson-Raybould. At its 14th meeting, held on 15 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Canada.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Canada: Georgia, Kenya and Switzerland.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Canada:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CAN/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CAN/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CAN/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Canada through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada introduced the national report of Canada to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

6. She recalled that, in accordance with the country's federal structure, and as enshrined in the Constitution, responsibility for implementing the international human rights obligations of Canada was shared among the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

7. The strong commitment of governments in Canada to human rights had been reaffirmed during a meeting of federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for human rights in December 2017. They had made a number of commitments to strengthen intergovernmental collaboration and public dialogue on human rights and had discussed key priorities in relation to the international human rights obligations of the country.

8. The indigenous populations of Canada — First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples — faced a number of challenges relative to the rest of the population, including greater rates of poverty and food insecurity, higher likelihood of experiencing poor housing conditions, lower education outcomes, and greater health disparities. Canada had committed to achieving true, meaningful and lasting reconciliation based on the recognition and implementation of indigenous rights.

9. In February 2018, the Prime Minister had announced that the Government would, in full partnership with First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples, develop a recognition and implementation of rights framework as the basis for all relations between indigenous peoples and the federal Government. That would build on the country's ongoing

reconciliation efforts, including its unqualified endorsement of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

10. In December 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission had released its final report, which included 94 calls to action. The Government had signalled that it would fully implement the calls to action in partnership with indigenous communities, the provinces, territories and other partners.

11. Indigenous women and girls in Canada were disproportionately affected by all forms of violence. Canada was committed to ensuring the safety and security of all women and children in the country. During the second cycle of the universal periodic review, many delegations had recommended that Canada launch an inquiry into missing and murdered indigenous women and girls. The National Inquiry had been launched in December 2015 and was an important step towards ending that ongoing national tragedy. Furthermore, in its broad review of the criminal justice system, the Government was looking, among other things, at ways to address the overrepresentation of indigenous women and girls as victims of crime.

12. The Government had renewed its commitment to gender equality, including by appointing the first federal minister fully dedicated to gender issues, and the first gender-balanced federal Cabinet. With regard to the gender wage gap, the Government recognized that pay equity was a human right and had taken action in that regard, including at the provincial level.

13. Gender-based violence remained a significant barrier to achieving gender equality. In order to address that issue, in 2017, the Government had announced the first federal strategy to end gender-based violence, which included investments in important programmes for at-risk populations, including indigenous women and girls. The Government had also introduced numerous criminal law reforms to better protect women and all Canadians from violence, including strengthened sexual assault laws and responses to intimate partner violence.

14. A key priority was increasing the inclusion of persons with disabilities in society. Following extensive consultations, the Government expected to introduce legislation in 2018 to transform how accessibility was addressed at the federal level.

15. Canada had inclusive migration policies that supported diversity and a two-way approach to integration. The Government worked closely with provincial, territorial, municipal and community-based partners to ensure the successful integration of newcomers, including refugees. It also strove to address vulnerabilities faced by some immigrant subgroups, such as women who were victims of gender-based violence.

16. Canada recognized the importance of addressing racial and religious discrimination and crimes motivated by hate and the challenges that remained in those areas.

17. The visit of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent in 2017 had highlighted many issues of discrimination against African Canadians. The Government was making significant new investments towards a new national anti-racism approach, including measures to address the challenges faced by Black Canadians. Action had also been taken at the provincial level, including in Ontario and Quebec.

18. Canada had an excellent agenda to promote equality for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons, protect their rights and address violence and discrimination against them, both historical and current. Several measures had been adopted recently in that regard.

19. While Canada was a prosperous country, too many Canadians did not share in that prosperity. A poverty reduction strategy was therefore being developed. Additionally, several provinces, territories and municipalities also had stand-alone poverty reduction strategies.

20. Canada had recently unveiled its first National Housing Strategy to help ensure that Canadians had access to affordable housing that met their needs. It was also funding the creation of three distinctions-based (culturally specific) housing strategies for First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities.

21. As part of the federal Government's commitment to creating a better, fairer immigration detention system, in 2016, it had launched a new framework for immigration detention, which included new funding to improve detention infrastructure and provide better medical and mental health care.

22. Following national security consultations held in 2016, the Government had put forward new legislation that included the establishment of a national security and intelligence review agency and an intelligence commissioner. Taken together with other recent changes, the legislation would create a robust accountability framework for the country's national security and intelligence activities.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

23. During the interactive dialogue, 107 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged Canada to continue its efforts to better consider the needs of minorities and indigenous peoples.

25. Croatia regretted that many indigenous communities lived without equitable access to health, education, food, housing and safe drinking water.

26. Cuba stated that indigenous peoples in Canada still faced different types of challenges, including higher rates of poverty and food insecurity.

27. Cyprus encouraged the Canadian authorities to strengthen their efforts to address unemployment faced by disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

28. Czechia welcomed measures taken to advance women's rights and gender equality, and the intention of the Government to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

29. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was concerned at the persistence of racial discrimination, the overincarceration of aboriginals and inequality.

30. Denmark stated that violence against women disproportionally affected indigenous women and that adequate levels of services and protection must be ensured.

31. Ecuador welcomed the adoption of the National Housing Strategy and invited Canada to reconsider Sustainable Development Goal 11 in its implementation.

32. Egypt urged Canada to provide the necessary protection for Muslims to enable them to participate in religious activities.

33. El Salvador commended the development of programmes and strategies for the protection of the rights of older persons.

34. Estonia commended Canada for its full support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

35. Finland encouraged Canada to continue efforts to eliminate violence against women, especially indigenous women and girls, focusing on its root causes.

36. France welcomed the high level of protection of human rights in Canada.

37. Gabon welcomed measures taken for gender equality and to combat poverty, racism and gender-based violence.

38. Georgia welcomed the commitment of Canada to providing protection to refugees through its inclusive legal framework.

39. Germany commended Canada for its strong record on the protection of civil and political rights.

40. Ghana encouraged Canada to take steps to eliminate structural obstacles that threatened the realization of women's political rights.

41. Greece welcomed measures taken with a view to achieving equality and non-discrimination for indigenous peoples.

42. Haiti acknowledged the progress made in several areas since the second review cycle.

43. The Holy See appreciated the attention paid by the Government to freedom of religion.

44. Honduras congratulated Canada on the progress made in implementing the recommendations received during the previous reviews.

45. Hungary called upon the Government to take all appropriate measures to address violence against indigenous women.

46. Iceland commended Canada for its decision to set up an inquiry into missing and murdered indigenous women and girls.

47. India noted the measures taken to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and advance gender equality.

48. Indonesia noted the role of Canada in advancing the rights of women worldwide.

49. The Islamic Republic of Iran was concerned about cases of racism and hate crimes against minorities.

50. Iraq noted the Government's efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples, youth, older persons and migrants.

51. Ireland urged Canada to ratify the human rights instruments it had not yet ratified.

52. Argentina commended Canada for its support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

53. Italy appreciated the measures taken to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to combat gender-based violence, and the full support of Canada for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

54. Japan commended Canada for its initiatives to empower women and its accession to the major human rights treaties.

55. Kazakhstan welcomed the measures taken to advance gender equality, but noted that the situation of indigenous peoples remained problematic.

56. Kenya encouraged Canada to continue implementing human rights for all in the country.

57. Libya noted the legal measures taken to promote freedom of religion and belief.

58. Madagascar was concerned about existing inequalities in access to education and about violence against indigenous women.

59. Malaysia encouraged Canada to embrace moderation as an approach in countering extremism in all its forms.

60. Mali noted progress in combating racism and violence against women and children.

61. Mauritania encouraged Canada to continue combating discrimination in employment and crimes motivated by racial hatred, including crimes against Muslims.

62. Mexico recognized the cooperation of Canada with the universal human rights system and invited it to ratify the relevant international instruments.

63. Mongolia welcomed the commitment to implementing the calls to action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.

64. Montenegro urged Canada to strengthen its efforts to develop a policy to combat gender-based violence against women.

65. Morocco welcomed the progress made on protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and of children, including protection from cyberbullying.

66. Mozambique commended Canada for its engagement on the issue of refugee resettlement.

67. Myanmar welcomed the measures taken to promote education and to preserve the languages of indigenous peoples.

68. Namibia welcomed the appointment of a gender-balanced federal Cabinet in 2016.

69. Nepal welcomed the commitment Canada showed to diversity and inclusion by addressing the causes of persistent inequalities.

70. The Netherlands welcomed the importance attached by Canada to inclusion, diversity, sexual orientation and gender identity.

71. New Zealand welcomed measures taken by the Government to implement new federal accessibility legislation.

72. Nigeria was encouraged by initiatives aimed at addressing racism and racial discrimination.

73. Norway noted the positive steps taken since the previous review.

74. Pakistan noted the need to address racial profiling by the police, security agencies and other authorities.

75. Panama highlighted the implementation by Canada of the Feminist International Assistance Policy, focusing on women's rights.

76. Paraguay was concerned that temporary migrant workers lacked access to basic health services.

77. Peru welcomed the progress achieved by Canada on indigenous rights and the right to housing and on combating poverty.

78. The Philippines welcomed the achievements made in promoting and protecting human rights.

79. Portugal welcomed the improvements to the migrant detention system and the considerable reduction in detention of children.

80. Qatar welcomed the commitment of Canada to protecting human rights, particularly those of indigenous peoples.

81. The Republic of Korea noted the positive developments in the dialogue with indigenous peoples to address property rights issues.

82. Responding to questions concerning access to justice, the delegation of Canada said that the Government had amended the Supreme Court judicial appointments process to increase the openness, transparency and diversity of the judiciary. Women, indigenous peoples, members of visible minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and persons with disabilities were represented among the 100 judicial appointments announced in 2017 alone. Moreover, legal aid funding to provincial governments had been increased to ensure that indigenous peoples, ethnic and racial groups had access to legal services to enable them to navigate the justice system effectively.

83. The delegation recalled that, in accordance with the federal system, the implementation of many provisions of the human rights treaties to which Canada was a party rested with the provincial governments. The actions taken by those governments included measures adopted by Newfoundland and Labrador on immigration and refugees and steps taken by Quebec with regard to gender equality and gender-based violence.

84. The provincial, territorial and federal governments had agreed to complete their consideration of the accession by Canada to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Canada was also considering becoming a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, as well as options to implement that instrument.

85. The federal Government had established a Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise to address human rights obligations arising from Canadian business conduct

abroad. It had also set up a multi-stakeholder advisory body that reported to the Government on responsible business conduct. The Ombudsperson would be empowered to investigate complaints relating to allegations of human rights abuses arising from Canadian companies' activities abroad, including through independent fact-finding missions.

86. Canada was committed to orderly migration, which included providing protection to genuine refugees, based on a well-founded fear of persecution. Several steps had been taken to protect vulnerable, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls.

87. The delegation provided additional details on action taken to promote the rights of indigenous peoples, on gender equality and on gender-based violence.

88. The delegation noted that Canada was committed to ending trafficking in persons at home and abroad by focusing on preventing human trafficking, protecting victims, prosecuting offenders and developing partnerships domestically and internationally. In Canada, trafficking in persons was specifically prohibited by six offences under the Criminal Code.

89. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the advances in gender equality and the initiative to develop the first Canadian youth policy.

90. Romania welcomed the commitment of Canada to gender equality and various initiatives on youth.

91. The Russian Federation noted with concern an increase in violence against women, particularly indigenous women.

92. Rwanda encouraged Canada to adopt more proactive measures to combat racial discrimination, including by addressing cases of racial profiling.

93. Senegal welcomed action to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and to combat persistent gender inequality and discrimination.

94. Serbia stated that Canada played an important role in the creation of human rights standards within the United Nations system.

95. Slovakia welcomed the commitment of Canada to working towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to adopting legislation on accessibility.

96. Slovenia welcomed the announcement of the creation of the Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise.

97. South Africa welcomed progress on ensuring equality for women and their full participation in economic and social life.

98. Spain recognized the progress made on inclusive education for persons with disabilities.

99. Sri Lanka acknowledged the important steps taken in initiating the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

100. The Sudan welcomed the delegation and took note of the national report.

101. Sweden acknowledged the continued work of Canada to fulfil its human rights obligations and encouraged it to make further efforts.

102. Switzerland commended Canada for its efforts to ensure respect for human rights by Canadian corporations, including those operating abroad.

103. The Syrian Arab Republic noted concerns relating to persons living in poverty, particularly those from vulnerable and marginalized groups.

104. Thailand welcomed the efforts of Canada to promote corporate responsibility to respect human rights, in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework.

105. Togo commended Canada for the priority given to promoting gender equality and action on climate change.

106. Trinidad and Tobago noted the continued commitment of Canada to advancing the rights of women and girls and to the situation of children and youth.

107. Tunisia commended Canada for its progress on gender equality, as well as efforts made for asylum seekers and migrants.

108. The United Kingdom commended the creation of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

109. The United States praised efforts towards reconciliation with peoples of the First Nations, and noted the strategy to combat gender-based violence.

110. Uruguay welcomed the progress made by Canada in terms of women's empowerment and gender equality.

111. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the multifaceted approaches adopted by Canada in addressing gender-based violence.

112. Viet Nam welcomed the policies and strategies adopted on gender equality, access to housing and poverty reduction.

113. Zambia welcomed the refugee reform, but was concerned about the backlog facing the Immigration Refugee Board.

114. Afghanistan congratulated Canada on its legal and policy framework for the integration of migrants and asylum seekers.

115. Albania praised the preventative measures being taken to address inequalities between women and men, with a special focus on women's empowerment.

116. Algeria welcomed the measures adopted for indigenous peoples and training on human rights education.

117. Angola congratulated Canada on the measures taken to reduce social inequalities, especially among indigenous peoples and minorities.

118. Armenia encouraged Canada to continue with its effective measures to ensure the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples.

119. Australia applauded Canada on its formal apology to, and reparations for, historical discrimination against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community.

120. Azerbaijan was concerned about the reported continuation of racial profiling on the part of the police, security agencies and border agents.

121. Bahrain welcomed the Government's continued commitment to addressing human rights issues.

122. Belarus noted the efforts of Canada to combat trafficking in persons at the international level and the adoption of the National Housing Strategy.

123. Belgium noted the persistence of violence and discrimination against indigenous women and women from ethnic minorities.

124. Benin congratulated Canada for implementing the recommendations received during the previous review.

125. Bhutan welcomed the constructive engagement of Canada with the special procedures.

126. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the Principles Respecting the Government of Canada's Relationship with Indigenous Peoples.

127. Bosnia and Herzegovina appreciated the fact that the national report had been prepared in collaboration with federal, provincial and territorial governments.

128. Botswana requested an update on the implementation of a recommendation it had made during the previous cycle on eliminating racial profiling.

129. Brazil commended Canada for its commitment to gender equality and to protecting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

130. Bulgaria commended Canada for establishing a permanent mechanism for dialogue with the indigenous population.

131. Burkina Faso urged Canada to fully implement the recommendations that it accepted.

132. Chile asked about measures to protect the physical integrity of intersex children and to ensure their informed consent.

133. China noted the efforts made by Canada to promote and protect human rights, but was concerned about the remaining problems, including the living conditions of indigenous people and serious racism and discrimination against people of African and Asian descendent.

134. The Congo noted the implementation of the recommendations from the previous cycle, notably those on indigenous peoples and corporate social responsibility.

135. Israel noted the Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-based Violence, which aimed to fill gaps in the support provided to diverse populations.

136. Costa Rica acknowledged the initiatives on including indigenous people in the decision-making process.

137. Lebanon noted the efforts of Canada to ensure the equal enjoyment of rights by non-citizens.

138. The delegation of Canada provided details of its efforts to reform the criminal justice system, to combat acts of violence and to address inequalities. In 2017 and 2018, the Government had introduced new legislation in Parliament. It aimed to strengthen the provisions of the Criminal Code to reinforce sexual assault laws, to enhance victim safety and strengthen criminal law in the context of domestic violence, and to reduce delays in criminal courts and ensure a fair and effective criminal justice system that was accessible to all Canadians.

139. The legislative framework covered hate crimes, discrimination and acts of violence based on race and religion. Four specific offences in the Criminal Code prohibited acts motivated by hatred that were committed against not only a person, but also a group or property. Canada had measures in place at all levels of government to prohibit and prevent targeting, profiling and harassment. The country's law enforcement and security intelligence officials investigated threats to national security and criminality based on available intelligence and information and did not target any particular community, group or faith.

140. Canada was collaborating with First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples to develop a law aiming at the preservation of indigenous languages. The Government had voluntarily committed to continuing to improve services delivered to indigenous peoples.

141. Canada thanked the delegations for their active participation and their interest in the human rights situation in the country, and thanked civil society for its formal and informal participation in the review process.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

142. **The following recommendations will be examined by Canada, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

142.1 **Consider ratifying those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Burkina Faso);**

142.2 **Ratify the international human rights instruments to which Canada is not yet a party (Mali);**

142.3 **Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);**

142.4 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Peru) (Albania) (Chile) (El Salvador) (Indonesia);**

142.5 **Adhere to and/or ratify those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Honduras);**

142.6 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay) (Egypt) (Uruguay) (Philippines) (Algeria) (Benin);**

142.7 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay) (France) (Belgium) (Japan) (Portugal) (Costa Rica);**

142.8 **Consider signing the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);**

142.9 **Consider ratifying the international human rights instruments to which Canada is not yet a party, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mongolia);**

142.10 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Tunisia);**

142.11 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);**

142.12 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, in line with the 2013 announcement that Canada would begin the process of joining (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

142.13 **Ratify those international human rights instruments to which Canada is not yet a party, in particular the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Romania);**

142.14 **Speed up the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and put in place a national preventive mechanism in accordance with this instrument (Switzerland);**

142.15 **Set a clear timeline for completion of the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish, accordingly, the national preventive mechanism (Hungary);**

142.16 **Complete consultations with all relevant stakeholders, including provincial and territorial governments, to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and designate or establish a national preventive mechanism (Czechia);**

142.17 **Expedite accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Australia);**

142.18 **Expedite the process to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany) (Greece) (New Zealand);**

142.19 **Expedite the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Netherlands);**

142.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal) (Chile) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Croatia) (Cyprus) (Denmark) (Estonia) (France) (Kenya) (Costa Rica) (Panama) (Spain) (Zambia);**

142.21 **Take steps to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (New Zealand);**

142.22 **Expedite the process to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Greece);**

142.23 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Croatia) (Finland) (Spain);**

142.24 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica) (Portugal) (Montenegro) (Spain);**

142.25 **Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Panama) (Togo) (Madagascar);**

142.26 **Ratify the convention on migrant workers and members of their families as well as the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Syrian Arab Republic);**

142.27 **Consider ratifying the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Peru) (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

142.28 **Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Brazil) (Benin) (Madagascar);**

142.29 **Consider becoming a party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Georgia);**

142.30 **Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Costa Rica) (Côte d'Ivoire);**

142.31 **Ratify the American Convention on Human Rights (Paraguay);**

142.32 **Expedite accession to the Arms Trade Treaty (Australia);**

142.33 **Take all necessary measures to ensure that the recommendations made by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination are fully implemented (Azerbaijan);**

142.34 **Take the necessary measures to advance with the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration and the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict (Argentina);**

142.35 **Strengthen national mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the international human rights recommendations received by the State (Paraguay);**

142.36 **Strengthen the coordination on human rights implementation across levels of government in order to ensure better implementation domestically (Norway);**

142.37 **Establish a mechanism to follow up and implement human rights at all levels of government (France);**

142.38 **Adopt and ensure the effective implementation of a national youth policy that would promote the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all young people (Republic of Moldova);**

142.39 **Further intensify its efforts for the elimination of structural inequality and intersectional discrimination faced by vulnerable groups (Cyprus);**

142.40 **Continue with efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and intolerance, especially against minority groups (El Salvador);**

142.41 **Take further legal and administrative measures for the promotion and protection of the human rights of aboriginals and to eliminate discrimination against minorities, so that they enjoy life on an equal basis throughout the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

142.42 **Redouble its efforts to raise awareness of xenophobic and race-based discrimination and ill-treatment, with a view to thoroughly ending such practices in society (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

142.43 **Strengthen measures adopted by the Government to combat racism and discrimination against Canadians of African descent and indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system (Belarus);**

142.44 **Strengthen legislation to combat discriminatory practices against indigenous peoples and people of African descent, and promote their inclusion in the area of human rights (Madagascar);**

142.45 **Put an end to the violation of the human rights of ethnic, minority and vulnerable groups, eradicating racist and discriminatory practices by public organizations and entities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

142.46 **Take additional measures to end discriminatory practices against Canada's indigenous populations, especially indigenous women and children (Algeria);**

142.47 **Continue to implement policies to reduce inequalities, especially among indigenous peoples, racial and religious minorities, and increase access to basic social services for all (Angola);**

142.48 **Continue efforts to combat racism, discrimination and hatred (Libya);**

142.49 **Redouble efforts to combat racism and discrimination in all its forms (Nigeria);**

142.50 **Eliminate all forms of racial discrimination through legal, administrative and policy measures (Kenya);**

142.51 **Continue to support governmental programmes aimed at combating racism and hatred, and fostering positive interaction between different cultural, religious and ethnic groups in Canada (Lebanon);**

142.52 **Strengthen its efforts to fight racial discrimination, including by enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute racially motivated crimes (Rwanda);**

142.53 **Adopt and implement a national plan to combat racial discrimination (Togo);**

142.54 **Criminalize acts of violence on the basis of race and religion (Pakistan);**

142.55 **Introduce legislation to ban any organization that incites racial discrimination (Pakistan);**

142.56 **Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech against foreigners and minorities (Tunisia);**

142.57 **Strengthen measures to combat structural discrimination against African Canadians, indigenous peoples, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons and religious minorities, in particular by**

establishing effective mechanisms of investigation and punishment of perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them (Argentina);

142.58 **Make serious efforts to deal with crimes committed on racial grounds and motivated by religious and ethnic hatred (Syrian Arab Republic);**

142.59 **Intensify efforts to combat hate crimes (Iraq);**

142.60 **Strengthen its policy to fight against offences motivated by racial hatred (Côte d'Ivoire);**

142.61 **Redouble efforts to eliminate racist hate crimes and encourage the population to report such crimes (Qatar);**

142.62 **Take further measures to address hate crimes and racial profiling, in accordance with the rule of law, especially those that are directed towards religious minorities (Indonesia);**

142.63 **Take appropriate measures to address racism, racial discrimination and racial profiling, especially for people of African descent, and bring the perpetrators to book (Namibia);**

142.64 **Address racist hate crimes, especially against the black population (Mozambique);**

142.65 **Conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks against and harassment and intimidation of religious and ethnic minority groups and bring perpetrators of such offences to justice (Azerbaijan);**

142.66 **End anti-black and anti-Muslim discrimination and racism and implement an appropriate justice strategy within the criminal justice system in this regard (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

142.67 **Eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against Muslims and people of African descent (Sudan);**

142.68 **Continue strengthening the legislative and institutional foundations to combat discrimination against indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees, people of African descent and Muslim minorities (Egypt);**

142.69 **Develop and implement strategies, including the introduction of legislation and awareness campaigns, to counter anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim sentiment across Canada (Bahrain);**

142.70 **Continue to combat racial hatred and crimes against Muslims (Senegal);**

142.71 **Pay more attention to the issue of the rise of Islamophobia in certain provinces of Canada (Kazakhstan);**

142.72 **Ensure the consistent collection of data on ethnic and racial discrimination in the criminal justice system, and intensify the fight against racial profiling and ethnic and religious intolerance (Russian Federation);**

142.73 **Address the worrying trend of the growing number of anti-Semitic incidents against members of the Jewish community in Canada (Hungary);**

142.74 **Develop a comprehensive plan to counteract all forms of discrimination against indigenous peoples (Sweden);**

142.75 **Step up efforts to protect indigenous women and girls from all forms of discrimination, violence and abuse (Philippines);**

142.76 **Adopt and implement policy measures to protect the rights of the peoples of the First Nations and immigrants, especially women (Pakistan);**

142.77 **Continue to strengthen its measures to address discrimination against indigenous women and girls, as raised by the treaty bodies (Japan);**

142.78 **Revoke all discriminatory provisions that remain in the Indian Act, with a view to avoiding revocation of indigenous status (Paraguay);**

142.79 **Repeal the remaining discriminatory provisions in the Indian Act (Iceland);**

142.80 **Abolish all discriminatory implications of the Indian Act to remove remaining historical discrimination against matrilineal descent regarding aboriginal status (Germany);**

142.81 **Further strengthen policies for social inclusion and tolerance between groups, particularly with regard to migrants (Viet Nam);**

142.82 **Take the necessary measures and place more emphasis on the principles of non-discrimination and inclusion in education, mainly for minority groups and persons with disabilities (Albania);**

142.83 **Continue strengthening efforts in promoting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (South Africa);**

142.84 **Continue efforts made to protect the rights of the elderly (Morocco);**

142.85 **Consider raising the level of official development assistance to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income in response to the call of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Nepal);**

142.86 **Increase official development assistance to reach the 0.7 per cent threshold of gross national product, with a focus on capacity-building and resilience (Haiti);**

142.87 **Engage actively with the international community in efforts to promote and protect human rights in the context of climate change (Viet Nam);**

142.88 **Strengthen its legislation and standards in conformity with international obligations, conducting periodic environmental impact assessments in the context of industrial activity (Panama);**

142.89 **Ensure that mining operations are conducted on the basis of clear and honest assessments of their environmental impact (Holy See);**

142.90 **Strengthen legislation regulating the foreign activities of companies registered or headquartered in Canada (Peru);**

142.91 **Take further steps to prevent human rights impacts by Canadian companies operating overseas, as well as ensuring access to remedies for people affected, and share Canada's practices as appropriate (Thailand);**

142.92 **Ensure that Canada's mining, oil and gas companies are held accountable for the negative human rights impact of their operations abroad (Philippines);**

142.93 **Adopt additional measures to guarantee the accountability of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights abuses in third countries throughout their chain of production and operation (Brazil);**

142.94 **Strengthen measures aimed at ensuring access to justice and remedies for violations of rights of persons by transnational corporations registered in Canada operating abroad (Namibia);**

142.95 **Exercise due diligence in dealing with business entities that are involved in illegal economic activities and human rights violations in the uncontrolled conflict-affected territories of other United Nations Member States (Azerbaijan);**

142.96 **Consider making the Office of the Extractive Sector Corporate Social Responsibility Counsellor independent and broaden its mandate (Haiti);**

142.97 **Consistency with the United Nations guidelines with regard to the arrival of the victims of Canadian companies operating abroad to justice in Canada (Syrian Arab Republic);**

142.98 **Develop a national action plan for business and human rights (Switzerland);**

142.99 **Adopt a national action plan to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Kenya);**[1]

142.100 **Start work on the drafting of a national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in cooperation with all stakeholders concerned (Belgium);**

142.101 **Adopt legislation governing the conduct of corporations under its jurisdiction in relation to their activities abroad (Kenya);**[2]

142.102 **End excessive use of force by the police when responding to cases involving vulnerable people of African descent, such as those who are mentally ill (Sudan);**

142.103 **Adopt measures to prevent excessive use of force and the high number of deaths involving the police among vulnerable people of African descent (Czechia);**

142.104 **Put an end to the practice of excessive use of force by law enforcement officers, and arbitrary detentions during protests at the federal and provincial levels (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

142.105 **Halt the practice of solitary confinement of prisoners (Philippines);**

142.106 **Ensure that Canada's indigenous peoples are able to access justice on an equal footing with the rest of Canada's population (Philippines);**

142.107 **Work towards improving access to justice for women, including indigenous and racialized women, and women with disabilities (Qatar);**

142.108 **Stop racial profiling and other discriminatory practices by the police and security agencies (India);**

142.109 **Combat racist hate crimes and racial profiling by the police, security agencies and border agents (South Africa);**

142.110 **Take measures to prohibit targeting, profiling and harassment of Muslims by the police, security agencies and other authorities (Pakistan);**

142.111 **Take effective measures to avoid the continuation of racial profiling by the police, security agencies and border agents of indigenous peoples, Muslims, Afro-Canadians and other minority ethnic groups (Ecuador);**

142.112 **Increase funding for civil legal aid in order to ensure that women have access to adequate legal aid in all jurisdictions, in particular women victims of violence (Ghana);**

142.113 **Take measures to provide the necessary assistance to victims of violence, including psychological assistance (Russian Federation);**

142.114 **Tackle the root causes of the overrepresentation of African Canadians and indigenous peoples at all levels of the judicial system, from arrest to incarceration (Congo);**

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[1] The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: "Adopt a national action plan to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and legislation governing the conduct of corporations under its jurisdiction in relation to their activities abroad."

[2] See footnote 1.

142.115 Take effective measures to reduce overcrowding in detention centres (Ghana);

142.116 Organize training programmes for law enforcement officials to guarantee respect of human rights standards (Egypt);

142.117 Adopt specific measures to address racial profiling in law enforcement to prevent arbitrary arrests, stops, searches and investigations and the over-incarceration of African Canadians (Botswana);

142.118 Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards (Estonia);

142.119 Strengthen the framework to prevent the misuse of freedom of expression to incite violence and the glorification of terrorists as martyrs (India);

142.120 Continue efforts to promote the political participation of young people with a particular focus on the empowerment of young women, including indigenous women (Republic of Moldova);

142.121 Continue making further efforts to ensure equal participation in political and public affairs (Slovakia);

142.122 Enhance efforts to adopt adequate mechanisms to identify victims of trafficking, especially those who need protection and rehabilitation, including women belonging to ethnic minorities (Thailand);

142.123 Investigate, prosecute and adequately punish all cases of trafficking in persons (Serbia);

142.124 Revise the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking to reflect the international commitments Canada has subsequently made in this area (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

142.125 Devise innovative policies to bring down existing gender wage gaps (Israel);

142.126 Combat the wage gap between men and women on the basis of equal pay for work of equal value (Lebanon);

142.127 Bridge the wage gap between men and women (Iraq);

142.128 Adopt legislation in the federal jurisdiction and in all provincial and territorial jurisdictions on the principle of equal pay for work of equal value (Iceland);

142.129 Implement existing measures effectively for improving gender equality with a view to enhancing women's participation in decision-making, full-time employment and equal pay for equal work (India);

142.130 Ensure equality of opportunity for all citizens, so that each eligible person would be able to work in high-level and professional job positions (Islamic Republic of Iran);

142.131 Introduce strict policies and further strengthen its overall law enforcement to address discriminatory hiring practices (Malaysia);

142.132 Take all measures to ensure the adoption of employment equity legislative and policy measures in all jurisdictions to address unemployment faced by disadvantaged and marginalized groups (Islamic Republic of Iran);

142.133 Intensify efforts to address the issue of unemployment and take measures to ensure equality in this area (Russian Federation);

142.134 Address the employment disparity for African Canadians through the enactment of employment equity legislation through targeted hiring policies similar to those for First Nations people (Botswana);

142.135 **Promote fairer working conditions for all, including migrant workers (Nepal);**

142.136 **Take steps to reduce the employment gap among immigrants by the provision of employment opportunities without discrimination (Pakistan);**

142.137 **Take the necessary steps to combat discriminatory labour market practices against women and migrant workers (Algeria);**

142.138 **Continue to support the social assistance programme and improve individual and family income (Libya);**

142.139 **Take steps to ensure that all Canadian children have equal access to government services such as health, education and welfare, and address the disparities in access to these services for indigenous children in particular (Ireland);**

142.140 **Ensure that indigenous peoples have access to the same support, services and ability to exercise their human rights as other Canadian citizens (Sweden);**

142.141 **Enhance efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples, especially in the field of education and health services (Italy);**

142.142 **Cease cases of children being taken away from their parents by child welfare agencies, thus restoring the era of residential schools (1874–1996) (Syrian Arab Republic);**

142.143 **Address disparities in access to health, education and welfare services provided for indigenous people, in particular for children (Hungary);**

142.144 **Provide adequate needs-based funding for all social programmes for children and families of First Nations and indigenous communities (Haiti);**

142.145 **Remove all discriminatory practices against First Nations children in access to health, educational and social support and services (India);**

142.146 **Ensure non-discriminatory and culturally appropriate First Nations child and family services as well as other public services such as education, health, culture and language (Slovenia);**

142.147 **Continue its efforts in order to improve health care and education for indigenous children, also by ensuring the allocation of adequate funds (Greece);**

142.148 **Continue efforts to expand financial and human resources to ensure the implementation of Jordan's Principle (Republic of Korea);**

142.149 **Ensure the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights (South Africa);**[3]

142.150 **Ensure that those living in poverty are not unduly criminalized (South Africa);**[4]

142.151 **Interpret the Charter of Rights and Freedoms confirming the interdependence and indivisibility of all human rights with a view to ensuring access to food, health and adequate housing for all those living in the country (Uruguay);**

142.152 **Ensure that the rights to health, education and employment of indigenous peoples, people of African descent as well as migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are respected and guaranteed (Madagascar);**

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[3] The recommendation, as read out during the interactive dialogue, was: "Ensure the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights; that adequate measures are put in place to prevent homelessness; and that those living in poverty are not unduly criminalized."

[4] See footnote 3.

142.153 **Continue its efforts to fight against poverty (Gabon);**

142.154 **Introduce all measures necessary to combat poverty more effectively while paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and individuals (Bahrain);**

142.155 **Continue with efforts to eradicate poverty among vulnerable groups: indigenous peoples, people of African descent and persons with disabilities (Peru);**

142.156 **Continue to take all measures necessary to combat poverty more effectively while paying particular attention to groups and individuals that are more vulnerable to poverty, such as indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, single mothers and minority groups (Serbia);**

142.157 **Ensure that its poverty reduction strategy includes a targeted approach to addressing the socioeconomic disparities and systemic discrimination experienced by African Canadians and indigenous peoples and a federal disaggregated data collection programme (Trinidad and Tobago);**

142.158 **Promote social equality and take substantial steps in addressing the issue of poverty among indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities (China);**

142.159 **Continue efforts to holistically address poverty and homelessness, taking into consideration the needs of the most vulnerable communities, in particular indigenous communities (Sri Lanka);**

142.160 **Ensure that adequate measures are put in place to prevent homelessness (South Africa);**[5]

142.161 **Guarantee universal access to health care, education and a high standard of living without discrimination, including through the collection of disaggregated statistics (Mexico);**

142.162 **Take urgent steps to address homelessness and adopt legislation that fully recognizes the right to housing and provide for effective remedies for violations for the right (Philippines);**

142.163 **Plan to allocate the necessary resources in order to overcome the housing crisis swiftly (Belarus);**

142.164 **Ensure that the legislation implementing the National Housing Strategy fully recognizes the right to housing and provide for effective remedies for violations of that right (Portugal);**

142.165 **Expedite the adoption of the national strategy to address issues of adequate housing (Republic of Korea);**

142.166 **Adopt the National Housing Strategy as soon as possible, taking into account the principles and recommendations included in the most recent report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (Uruguay);**

142.167 **Comply with its commitment to guarantee the human right to drinking water and sanitation, and implement strategies to promote access to drinking water and to improve sanitation facilities in remote areas (Spain);**

142.168 **Continue promoting the living conditions of ethnic and racial minorities, especially in the areas of health care and decent housing (Holy See);**

142.169 **Take action to ensure equal access to abortion and comprehensive sexuality education across provinces and territories (Norway);**

[5] See footnote 3.

142.170 **Develop people- and community-centred mental health services that do not lead to institutionalization, over-medicalization or practices that do not respect the rights, will and preferences of all persons (Portugal);**

142.171 **Strengthen special measures to increase the level of educational achievements of African Canadian children, in particular by preventing their marginalization (Serbia);**

142.172 **Put in place specific programmes to ensure better education for people of African descent and other indigenous peoples to lift them out of poverty (Senegal);**

142.173 **Further strengthen its efforts to improve access to quality education for its indigenous peoples, particularly women and girls (Myanmar);**

142.174 **Continue efforts to ensure access to every level of education for all indigenous girls and women (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

142.175 **Continue providing resources for the full and effective classroom support needed to ensure inclusive education for children with special needs (Bulgaria);**

142.176 **Take measures to promote greater political participation of women in legislative bodies (Costa Rica);**

142.177 **Continue its work towards enhancing gender equality and women's political and economic empowerment (Iceland);**

142.178 **Continue adopting programmes and measures that seek to address the inequalities that women and girls suffer in the country (Cuba);**

142.179 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women (Morocco);**

142.180 **Continue to combat violence against women (France);**

142.181 **Continue efforts to curb violence against women (Nepal);**

142.182 **Further strengthen its efforts in addressing issues regarding gender-based violence against women (Indonesia);**

142.183 **Strengthen measures taken to prevent and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Mali);**

142.184 **Step up efforts in order to make more efficient the legal framework to protect women of all age groups against all forms of violence and from sexual abuse (Lebanon);**

142.185 **Step up efforts to protect victims of violence and ensure a sufficient number of adequate shelters for them (Czechia);**

142.186 **Enhance the efficiency of measures aiming at better preventing all forms of violence against indigenous women and girls (Kazakhstan);**

142.187 **Take immediate steps to ensure safe emergency shelter with adequate support in northern communities for those seeking protection from violence, in line with needs (Denmark);**

142.188 **Reinforce the existing mechanisms to prevent violence against women and girls as well as human trafficking, particularly for vulnerable populations (Angola);**

142.189 **Continue efforts to reduce violence against indigenous women and girls, including by implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, after her recent visit (New Zealand);**

142.190 **Strengthen measures to protect victims of violence against women and girls, particularly among minority communities, including through**

ensuring access to quality multisectoral responses for survivors covering safety, shelter, health, justice and other essential services (Rwanda);

142.191 **Introduce a concrete action plan to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Norway);**

142.192 **Adopt a comprehensive, measureable, well-resourced, time-bound national action plan to address all forms of violence against women and girls and make adequate shelters available to all victims (Germany);**

142.193 **Adopt a national action plan, in consultation with civil society organizations, to combat gender-based violence against women (Albania);**

142.194 **Convert the federal strategy on gender-based violence into a national action plan (Australia);**

142.195 **Adopt a national action plan, in consultation with civil society organizations, especially indigenous women's organizations, to combat gender-based violence against women (Zambia);**

142.196 **Adopt a national action plan on violence against women and girls, consulting in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on specific provisions for indigenous women (Denmark);**

142.197 **Adopt a comprehensive and time-bound national action plan to address all forms of violence against women, including indigenous women and girls (Finland);**

142.198 **Take effective legal measures to combat violence against women, especially indigenous and ethnic minority women (China);**

142.199 **Ensure effective investigation of cases of violence against women and girls, especially those belonging to indigenous peoples, and bring the perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation);**

142.200 **Continue all efforts to combat discrimination against women and to combat violence against women, particularly indigenous women and women of African descent (Tunisia);**

142.201 **Step up efforts to reinforce existing measures for combating violence against women, especially indigenous women (Honduras);**

142.202 **Take immediate legal measures in order to stop the ongoing violence against indigenous and aboriginal peoples, especially women (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

142.203 **Continue its efforts to prevent and punish all forms of violence against indigenous women and girls, as well as to redress victims (Myanmar);**

142.204 **Continue to investigate, prosecute and prevent cases of violence against aboriginal women and girls (Estonia);**

142.205 **Ensure relevant authorities record the aboriginality of victims of gender-based violence (Australia);**

142.206 **Continue to strengthen protection of the rights of indigenous women and girls against violence, in particular by systematically conducting investigations and ensuring the collection and dissemination of data on violence against indigenous women (Belgium);**

142.207 **Continue working with partners at all levels to address the significant levels of violence against aboriginal women, and its root causes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

142.208 **Reinforce efforts to investigate cases of missing and murdered aboriginal women (Republic of Korea);**

142.209 **Extend the mandate of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls by two years to allow all victims to be heard (Sri Lanka);**

142.210 **To help provide greater transparency regarding missing and murdered indigenous women, appoint a permanent government interlocutor to report to the Assembly of First Nations on the status of the ongoing inquiry into the cases of missing and murdered indigenous women (United States of America);**

142.211 **Arrange a follow-up visit from the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to gauge progress, with a particular focus on missing and murdered indigenous women (United States of America);**

142.212 **Take the necessary steps to investigate complaints lodged regarding the forced sterilization of women from vulnerable groups and, where appropriate, punish those responsible and assist affected women (Argentina);**

142.213 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);**

142.214 **Enact and implement Bill S-206 as soon as possible (Sweden);**

142.215 **Continue current efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation (Tunisia);**

142.216 **Continue efforts to complete implementation of the remaining recommendations, including the promotion of human rights education and the establishment of a federal children's ombudsman or commission (Bhutan);**

142.217 **Develop and apply mechanisms for combating inequality and discrimination affecting persons with disabilities and for gathering data on progress made (Panama);**

142.218 **Fully implement the rights of persons with disabilities, whose grievances make up almost 50 per cent of all discrimination complaints filed in Canada (Hungary);**

142.219 **Remove inequality and discrimination faced by persons with disabilities in realization of the rights to education, work, employment, health care, affordable housing and other basic needs (India);**

142.220 **Allocate the necessary resources to enable persons with disabilities to be afforded opportunities to improve their overall well-being and live in dignity (Malaysia);**

142.221 **Continue to tackle the issues related to persons with disabilities and poverty, as pointed out by relevant treaty bodies (Japan);**

142.222 **Ensure equal opportunities and accessibility for persons with disabilities (Bahrain);**

142.223 **Promote the harmonization of legislation for the implementation of accessibility rights for persons with disabilities in all jurisdictions (Mexico);**

142.224 **Take further steps to extend welfare services and assistance to all persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);**

142.225 **Consider all options and measures to ensure the legislation encompasses all aspects of the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Slovakia);**

142.226 **Establish official and standing mechanisms to consult with organizations of persons with disabilities (Spain);**

142.227 **Broaden the legislative framework as well as programmes and policies for improving the promotion and protection of the rights of people of African descent (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

142.228 **Develop and implement, in collaboration with Canada's various government entities and civil society, a national action plan to follow up on the recommendations of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, following its visit to Canada in 2016 (Haiti);**

142.229 **Continue taking steps to address the gaps in the promotion and protection of the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples (Bhutan);**

142.230 **Implement further actions to promote the rights of, respect for, and cooperation and partnership with indigenous peoples (Cuba);**

142.231 **Intensify efforts aimed at alleviating the challenges faced by indigenous peoples (Georgia);**

142.232 **Intensify efforts aimed at addressing the persistent economic challenges faced by indigenous peoples throughout the country (Namibia);**

142.233 **Continue efforts to protect the rights of indigenous peoples (Republic of Moldova);**

142.234 **Continue efforts to guarantee the rights of indigenous people (Gabon);**

142.235 **Continue strengthening policies, programmes and legislative reforms for the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

142.236 **Take effective legislative and administrative measures to concretely improve the living conditions of indigenous people and ensure all their rights (China);**

142.237 **Promote and protect the human rights of its indigenous people, in particular economic, social and cultural rights (Sudan);**

142.238 **Take further steps to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly regarding their economic, social and cultural rights, on an equal basis with non-indigenous populations (Brazil);**

142.239 **Enable vulnerable persons, including indigenous peoples, to enjoy their basic rights: access to water, health, education and a fair justice system (France);**

142.240 **Ensure full equality for indigenous peoples in the protection of their international human rights to health, education and welfare (Norway);**

142.241 **Make additional efforts to ensure equitable access to quality health, education and other social services for those belonging to indigenous communities and to those racialized individuals and groups (Qatar);**

142.242 **Intensify efforts to provide equitable access to health, education, social services, quality water and food security for indigenous people (Trinidad and Tobago);**

142.243 **Strengthen and enlarge its existing programmes and take more and specific measures towards improving the situation of indigenous persons, in particular with regard to the improvement of housing, employment and education opportunities especially after elementary school, and better safeguard women's and children's rights, in consultation with civil society (Netherlands);**

142.244 **Implement effective measures to reduce the high levels of poverty and food insecurity among indigenous peoples and to ensure better access for them to health care, education, adequate housing and other basic necessities (India);**

142.245 **Continue to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy to provide indigenous peoples with access to education and health-care services, and improve the living standards and housing conditions of families with children (Belarus);**

142.246 **Take additional steps in order to improve the standard of living of indigenous peoples in Canada (Kazakhstan);**

142.247 **Step up efforts to improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples (Mali);**

142.248 **Continue to revise and adapt legislation to improve the living conditions of the First Nations (Spain);**

142.249 **Continue the important work on reconciliation with Canada's indigenous peoples by fulfilling the Government's promise to implement all of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in a timely manner (Sri Lanka);**

142.250 **Implement all of the "calls to action" from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Australia);**

142.251 **Take all decisions concerning First Nations peoples in consultation with them (Slovenia);**

142.252 **Adopt measures to provide access to indigenous peoples to land and natural resources and to preserve their culture and languages (Russian Federation);**

142.253 **Provide public documentation of consultation and contracting agreements with First Nations (United States of America);**

142.254 **Ensure that indigenous communities can express their free and informed consent prior to any measure that may affect their land (Holy See);**

142.255 **Ensure the creation of transparent mechanisms for receiving the free and informed consent of indigenous peoples in order to carry out economic activities in their traditional territories of residence (Russian Federation);**

142.256 **Re-establish the right to a healthy environment, prohibiting the destructive exploitation of the environment, particularly in the territories of indigenous peoples (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

142.257 **Prohibit the environmentally detrimental development of resources on the territories of indigenous peoples without the free, prior and informed consent of those communities (Ireland);**

142.258 **Invest in the preservation of endangered languages spoken by people belonging to First Nations (Israel);**

142.259 **Consider taking further necessary measures to ensure adequate protection of the rights of migrants and refugees (Nigeria);**

142.260 **Take legislative and administrative actions to reform current policies to ensure the protection of all migrants (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

142.261 **Improve the conditions of migrant workers (Iraq);**

142.262 **Continue to take steps to improve the conditions of migrant workers, including temporary and seasonal workers, and their welfare (Sri Lanka);**

142.263 **Enable migrant workers, especially those of African descent, to access basic health services (Senegal);**

142.264 **Ensure that temporary and migrant agricultural workers are covered under the protection of labour legislation and have access to health and employment benefits (Trinidad and Tobago);**

142.265 **Revise its national legislation with a view to guaranteeing respect for and protection of migrant workers, particularly as regards access to health care and social protection for seasonal workers and their protection against all types of exploitation or trafficking (Honduras);**

142.266 **Give attention to the issue of immigration detention for an indefinite period and seek to amend legislation to set a time limit for detention (Costa Rica);**

142.267 **Take steps to limit the use and prorogation of immigration detention (Mexico);**

142.268 **Ensure that all individuals who attempt to enter the country are provided with equal access to asylum proceedings (Mozambique);**

142.269 **Reinforce strategies aimed at reducing the backlog faced by the Immigration and Refugee Board, which causes delays in asylum procedures (Zambia);**

142.270 **Prevent additional delays in asylum procedures (Afghanistan);**

142.271 **Continue to improve the condition of refugees and asylum seekers in accordance with Canada's international human rights obligations (Indonesia);**

142.272 **Eliminate or improve the two exceptions in subsection 115.2 of the Law on Immigration and Protection of Refugees in order to safeguard the principle of non-refoulement, as provided for by international law (Ecuador);**

142.273 **Put an end to the detention of child refugees and asylum seekers, with alternatives to detention that respect the best interest of the child (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

142.274 **Put an end to the detention of refugee and asylum-seeking children, through alternatives that fully take into consideration the best interest of the child (Ecuador);**

142.275 **Establish a statelessness determination procedure and a protected stateless person status that facilitates the naturalization procedure for persons in that situation (Chile).**

143. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

144. **Canada assumed the following voluntary commitments:**

144.1 **Canada voluntarily commits to strengthening intergovernmental collaboration and public dialogue on human rights, through the development of a protocol for following up on the recommendations Canada receives from international human rights bodies and a stakeholder engagement strategy;**

144.2 **Canada also commits to enhancing our federal-provincial-territorial collaboration on human rights implementation through the creation of a senior intergovernmental mechanism;**

144.3 **Canada also commits to holding future federal-provincial-territorial human rights ministerial meetings.**

145. **In addition, the Government of Canada is pleased to make the following voluntary commitments:**

145.1 **To conduct human rights analyses to support the implementation of our international human rights obligations;**

145.2 **To improve the promotion and public awareness of international human rights in Canada;**

145.3 **To initiate a transparent process for ongoing consideration by federal, provincial and territorial governments of adherence to human rights treaties that Canada is not yet a party to;**

145.4 To continue to take legislative and other steps to progressively realize the right to adequate housing as part of an adequate standard of living for its citizens;

145.5 To end, by March 2021, all long-term drinking water advisories affecting public systems on reserve;

145.6 To co-developing distinctions-based Indigenous housing strategies with First Nations, Inuit and Métis partners to ensure that future housing reform is reflective of their specific needs;

145.7 To continuing to improve services delivered to Indigenous Peoples — such as education, clean water, housing, and health services. We aim to achieve this through: the full implementation of Jordan's Principle to ensure that First Nations children receive the same health and social services and supports as other Canadian children; the full implementation of all the orders of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal; and the co-development and transformation of the delivery of Indigenous child welfare.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Canada was headed by The Honourable Jody Wilson-Raybould, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Laurie Wright, Alternate Head of Delegation, Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Law and Legislative Services Sector, Justice Canada;
- H.E. Ms. Rosemary McCarney, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Jeff Moore, Sr. Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Strategic Direction, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs;
- Ms. Jenifer Aitken, Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Policy, Planning and Corporate Affairs, Canadian Heritage;
- Ms. Nancy Othmer, Director General and Senior General Counsel, Human Rights Law Section, Justice Canada;
- Mr. Mark Potter, Director General, Strategic Policy, Research, Planning and International Affairs, Public Safety Canada;
- Ms. Shelley Whiting, Director General, Office of Human Rights, Freedoms and Inclusion, Global Affairs Canada;
- Mr. Keith Smith, Director of Policy, Justice Canada;
- Ms. Whitney Morrison, Special Advisor to the Minister, Justice Canada;
- Ms. Natalie St. Lawrence, Director, International and Intergovernmental Affairs, Status of Women Canada;
- Ms. Catherine Godin, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations and other international organizations in in Geneva;
- Mr. Donald Cochrane, Minister Counsellor, Migration and Refugees, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Lorraine Anderson, Legal Adviser, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Josée Filion, Counsel, Human Rights Law Section, Justice Canada;
- Ms. Liane Venasse, Manager, Human Rights Policy, International and Intergovernmental Affairs and Human Rights, Canadian Heritage;
- Ms. Alessandra Giuliano, Policy Analyst, Human Rights Policy, International and Intergovernmental Affairs and Human Rights, Canadian Heritage;
- Mr. Peter Sharp, Policy Analyst, Intergovernmental and International Relations Directorate, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs;
- Ms. Lara Thorpe, A/Manager, International Affairs Division, Public Safety Canada;
- Mr. Doug Murphy, Special Advisor to the Sr. ADM, Strategic and Service Policy Branch, Employment and Social Development Canada;
- Ms. Jacinthe Arsenault, Manager, Strategy and Intergovernmental Relations, Employment and Social Development Canada;
- Mr. Patrick Pickering, Policy Advisor, Office of Human Rights, Freedoms and Inclusion, Global Affairs Canada;

- Ms. Susan Marrie, Solicitor, Legal Services Division, Department of Justice, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador;
- Ms. Lily Pol Neveu, Chef d'équipe aux droits de la personne et affaires autochtones, Direction des organisations internationales et des enjeux globaux, Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie, Gouvernement du Québec.